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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER

JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

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WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.

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There are not more than 150,000 Quakers in America.

More than half the cheese now consumed in Great Britain is produced in the United States and Canada.

The papers of Paris all concur in the opinion that the appointment of General Von Waldersee to be chief of the general staff of the German army, to succeed General Von Moltke is a triumph for the war party in Germany.

It is proposed in England to provide judges at race tracks with an instantaneous photographing apparatus by which to tell beyond possibility of mistake what horse has won in a close finish.

The ancestral home of the Washington family in Northamptonshire, England, is to be sold. The estate contains 220 acres, and was granted to Lawrence Washington in 1545. His son Lawrence emigrated to Virginia.

The king of Denmark will celebrate the twenty-fifth year of his reign on the 15th of November next. A subscription was being raised to purchase for him an estate in Jutland, but he declined to receive any gift in the present poor state of the country.

It is worthy of note, declares the Atlanta Constitution, that the death rate of New Orleans has decreased from sixty-three per thousand in 1839 to twenty-six per thousand in 1888. It is also said that the chances of life for infants under one year and adults over seventy are much better in New Orleans than in New York.

"I require 2,100 horses and 215 cars to carry the people who ride on the Broadway line," said an official of that road a few days ago to a New York Sun reporter. "Our 215 cars make 1,075 trips, and carry 50,000 passengers a day. October is our busiest month. Last year we carried in that month 2,017,136 passengers, and in February, our dullest month, 1,480,032 passengers."

The value of the products manufactured annually in the city of Philadelphia is $324,000,000. The value of the products manufactured annually in New York is 473,000,000. The number of persons employed in Philadelphia's manufactures is 185,000. The number of persons employed in New York's manufactures is 227,000. The amount of wages paid for this labor in Philadelphia is $64,000,000. The amount of wages paid for this labor in New York is $97,000,000.

The Congressional agricultural appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888 amount to $1 886,925. The appropriation for the current year exceeds that for last season by nearly $200,000. There are $685,000 for agricultural experiment stations, $500 000 for the bureau of animal industry, $104,200 for the seed distribution and $100,000 for experiments in sorghum sugar-making among the heaviest items. The salary of the Commissioner of Agriculture has been raised from $4,000 to $5,000 a year.

In an article on courage in the Fortnightly Review Lord Wolseley contradicts the idea that little men are braver than big men. One of the very bravest he ever knew was six feet four inches. Among the nations he singles out Turkey with special praise for her fighting qualities: "Among all the great armies of the world, none is composed of a finer or braver fighting material than that of Turkey. The early life, the training, laws, manners, customs, and, above all, the religion of the Turk combine to make him the most formidable of soldiers."

I hear, writes a correspondent in the London Figaro, that the famous fortress of Gibraltar, deemed so impregnable, is by no means so well armed as it should be. The fortifications were, when constructed, able to defy the then existing ordnance, but guns have improved and the forts are the same. What is worse, however, is the fact that a great portion of the armament of the forts at Gibraltar is of an obsolete description. Even the big 100-ton gun, mounted near the Alameda, is a muzzle-loader, and I am told there are no large breech-loading guns in the fortress. This is not as it should be; we do not hold Gibraltar by favor, and we are not likely to retain it if it is known to be vulnerable to attack.

There is now on the stocks at Waldoboro, Me., asserts the Times-Democrat, one of the most remarkable vessels ever built in the United States, a five-masted centreboard schooner, which will be the largest vessel of its kind afloat. Her length of keel is 225 feet, breadth 50 feet, depth of hold 21 feet, and her measurement will be 1800 tons. Her masts will be of Oregon pine and her foremast, mainmast, mizzenmast, spankermast and jigger will be each 115 feet in length, while the topmasts will be each 56 feet. The diameter of the top of her masts at the cap will be 22 inches. There will be used in her construction 450 tons of white oak from Virginia, 800,000 feet of hard pine from Georgia, and 175 to 200 tons of iron. Her outboard planking will be six inches thick from keel to top, and her inside ceiling will be from ten to fourteen inches in thickness. She will have two full decks running the entire length of the vessel, with nine hatches. She will be launched in the autumn.

A Ballad of Moments.

All through the hours of night,
The unremitting rain
Beats with its footsteps light
Upon the window-pane;
Again and yet again,
The raindrops count aright,
To ears of slumber fain,
The moments in their flight—
How slow, alas, how slow
The reckoning they recite
As moments come and go!

When Dawn leads up her bright
Young Hours, a rosy train,
How ready for delight
The world and we remain!
For burdens that constrain,
And shadows that affright,
Old memories that complain,
And dreams in black bedight—
The presages of woe—
Have lost their dismal might
As moments come and go.

The moments that in spite
Distil the tears of pain,
Descend like infinite
Raindrops, on heart and brain—
Each one a separate bane;
But moments that alight
Like dewfall on the grain,
Refresh us and requite
So gently, none may know
Or sound of them or sight,
As moments come and go.

ENVOI.

Ballad, in black and white
Make now this sentence plain,
Bear witness thereunto;
Wrong shall give way to right
And night of day be slain,
As moments come and go.
—[Portland (Me.) Transcript.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

BY H. P. UFFORD.

One morning in August, after we had been at the Sierra La Sal about five weeks, I set off to shoot "cotton-tails." I took a double-barrelled shot-gun, and proceeded on horse back as far as the corrals and log cabin of a squad of cattle men, three miles below our camp. Four cowboys and a herd boss, named Little, were here patrolling the upper line of an extensive range, on which were grazing fifteen or twenty thousand head of the half-wild Texas cattle of these western ranchos.

As it was already past "sun-up," I was not surprised to find no one at the corrals; the boys were all out on the range. Dismounting and tying my pony inside the horse-pen, I first arranged my cartridges and other equipments for rapid loading, and then started forth on foot over the rough ground beyond the corrals.

Furrowed in a zigzag course across the plain was a dry, shallow arroyo, at this time of year well stocked with the small game I was after, and in the course of an hour or so I had as many birds as I could comfortably carry. And then, after a short rest, I climbed out on the plain, and took a short cut for the corrals. My course led me along the upper edge of the cattle, who were grazing in scattered "bunches" all over the lower end of the valley.

I had gone perhaps half a mile, when I became aware of a strange commotion among the feeding thousands. For it chanced that I had now come upon a little swell of land, somewhat higher than the surrounding plain, and had stopped for a momet to watch the pastoral scene. Presently I noticed that the cattle were no longer grazing quietly in groups, but seemed, as by a common impulse, to be moving up the valley. I could see bunch after bunch lift their heads, and, after watching for a short time the movements of those in front, join in the slow procession.

My first thought was that the cowboys, for some reason or other, were driving them toward the corral; but then I reflected that if such were the case, those in the rear would be the first to start, instead of, as was the case, following the lead of those in front. Besides, instead of stopping to snatch an occasional mouthful of grass, as they would do if they were being driven, they came on with heads in the air, as though attracted by some curious sight.

It was not long before the whole drove was in motion, and, as I watched, I noticed that the drift was not in parallel, but in convergent lines, as though they were attracted to a common centre, and in another instant it flashed over me that that centre was—myself!

A very strange sensation stole over me at this discovery, and I now remembered Little's saying once that while these Texas cattle do not mind a man on horseback, it would be a dangerous thing to go amongst them on foot—the sight of a dismounted man being almost unknown to them, since the cowboys invariably ride.

As I looked at the slow-moving thousands, I could well imagine that even if curiosity was the only motive impelling them, yet the momentum of those in the rear might so press the forward ranks that a man would have little chance to escape being trodden to death by the pushing throng.

But there was strong reason to suspect that less innocent motives than mere curiosity might actuate them, for I knew the untamed, violent nature of his half-wild stock, and that they were not to be trifled with.

As yet the distant red-brown throngs were only slowly drifting toward me but I thought that I detected symptoms of uneasiness in those in front, and at once concluded that I had better, in the plains vernacular, "hustle myself and hunt my hole."

The distance to the corrals was two miles or more. I knew that I could not reach that point and at once decided to seek safety in the arroyo, which lay behind me—about half a mile, as I have already said. The thought struck me, too, that to run, or even to turn my back upon them, might incite and draw this curious, living avalanche headlong upon me. I therefore stepped backward as quickly as I could, still facing the oncoming multitude.

The leaders of the advancing herd were no more than two or three hundred yards in front of me, and I had retreated some fifty yards, stepping quickly backward, when the foremost of my pursuers quickened their pace into a slow trot, an example followed by those behind, till, like a wave, a movement had communicated itself to those furthest in the rear.

And now the trot, which had been gradually quickening, broke into an awkard gallop, and the whole herd charged down upon me.

For a moment—as I saw the semicircle of converging colums, saw the long horns sweeping the ground, like march reeds before a November gale, saw the plunging shoulders and heaving backs surging through the clouds of white dust which rolled up before them—I gave myself up for a doomed man. Then, abandoning all further effort at caution, I turned and ran for my life.

The ground behind me trembled under the tread of their myriad feet; and the muffled thunder of their plunging hoofs, mingled with the low, fitful bellowing which filled the air, sounded like the roar of an advancing tornado. Gun and game were too much to carry in a race where so much was at stake. I dropped them both as I sped onward.

The ground was as level as a floor; and I flew over it, taking the stunted sage-bushes in my stride, till I reached the arrayo. Then over the bank, and down, at one flying leap, I went; and now, noticing, to my right, a detached mass of rocks, piled up in a pyramidal form, I turned sharply, gained them, and, clambering upward, stood in a place of safety.

It was only about three feet across, but dearer to me, just then, than all the broad acres of my father's farm at home.

From this, my "coign of vantage," I now marked the surging mob of cattle come crowding to the brink of the arroyo and then, as the hundreds in the rear pressed forward, I saw the front ranks, by the dozen, pushed off into the gully, slipping, sliding, plunging, one after another, till the ravine seemed half filled with them and the white dust rose like mist from the pit of a vast cataract.

All around that little crag upon which I half sat, half lay, like an exhausted swimmer just escaped from a hungry sea, heaved and billowed the tempestuous bovine maelstrom with

"A roar
Like Ocean on its wintry shore,"

their white horns flashing like the foam on the breakers. The sight of me, perched up there, seemed to madden them. The foremost, impelled by the weight of the swaying thousands behind, were forced close against the rocks, while those in the rear gored viciously with their horns at those in front. Everywhere about me was a tumultuous throng of clashing horns, tossing heads and writhing bodies, seen fitfully through clouds of dust.

I was safe for the time being, and in no great physical discomfort; yet I could but wonder what the outcome of it all would be, or how I should ultimately escape.

But suddenly, above the dull roar of the surging, bellowing throng, I heard the sound of yelling voices down the arroyo. The cowboys were coming! and in a few minutes Little, "Bob," "Charlie," and "Kid" came in sight, riding at full speed, their long cattle-whips cracking like pistol-shots as they charged upon my besiegers, while they whooped in true cowboy polyglot:

"Hi! hi!" "Vaca! vaca!" "Whoa-haw!" "Git!" "Vamos pi-a-a-a!" "Br-r-r-r!" "See-ah! See-ah!" "G'lang there!" "Hoop-la-a-a-a!"

At the sound of the voices and the cracking whips, and at the sight of the charging vaqueros, the cattle on the outskirts of the crowding herd became panic-stricken, turned and scampered up the arrayo, or climbed the shelving banks and dashed away across the valley.

The fright soon communicated itself to the rest; and in a few moments all this thronging mob of stock had melted away and were coursing off in all directions across the plain—forming what is known in cattle parlance as a "blazing star."

The siege being thus raised, I descended from my little natural citadel and looked up my gun, which had been fairly trampled into the earth and had both cocks broken short off. My bunch of game had fared still worse; and, rather ingloriously, I mounted behind Charlie and rode down to the corrals, fully resolved to follow his advice, although, as he put it, it had a strong flavor of an Irish bull.

Said he: "The next time you go out shooting here afoot, you'd better have a hoss under ye."—[Youth's Companion.

His First Venture.

Friend (to young photographer)—Well, how are you getting along? Taken any negatives yet?

Photographer—Yes, one. I proposed to Amelia last night and she refused me.—[Judge.

The name Cleveland comes from Cliffland," a steep and rocky locality.

"OUR FATHERS."

False Ideas About the Framers of the Constitution.

They were a Youthful Set and not Venerable Sages.

The "Fathers of the Republic" were not the sexagenarians and septuagenarians of their era. On the contrary, says E. P. Clark in America, they were as a rule a remarkably youthful set of men. It is the "wigs, queues and knee-breeches" which have caused the misapprehension. The pictures in the school history show white-haired men who bear every appearance of being "well up in years," and the child instinctively thinks of them as old. Almost superhuman wisdom was required to discharge their almost impossible task, and it consequently seemed as though they must have possessed the requisite wisdom and experience of the world. If the question were asked which of the two bodies, the convention of 1787 or the United States Senate of 1888, showed the highest average of age, doubtless nine persons out of every ten would answer that the framers of the Constitution were much the older.

Forty-one deputies from the various states subscribed their names to the constitution on the 17th of September, 1787. The birth days of all but four are known. Of these 37 there were but five who were as old as 60, and in truth one of these five did not complete his sixtieth year until the month after the convention dissolved. The Nestor of the body was Benjamin Franklin, who was more than 81 when it met. Roger Sherman came next in seniority, at 66. Then followed two members, each in their sixty-fourth year, and the deputy who was just turning 60. But only one-sixth of the whole number were entitled to be called old men.

Turn now to the other extreme. Jonathan Dayton of New Jersey, lacked several months of being 27 when the convention met; William Jackson of Pennsylvania, was but 28; Charles Pinckney of South Carolina, only 29; Alexander Hamilton of New York, was but a few months past 30; Rufus King of Massachusetts, 32; Gouverneur Morris of New York, 35; and James Madison of Virginia, 36. Twelve of the 37 were under 40 and 20 less than 45 years old. A full third were thus within the class, which, in speaking of age nowadays, we call young men. The average age of the whole number fell just inside 45 years.

It would be a waste of space to argue that the young men of the convention did their full share of the work. It is enough to have cited the great names just mentioned and to add that the committee to which the instrument was referred for final revision consisted of Johnson, aged sixty; Hamilton, thirty; Gouverneur Morris, thirty-five; Madison, thirty-six, and King, thirty-two. Bancroft calls Madison "the chief author of the Constitution." Hamilton's work in the Federalist is conceded to have been the most potent agency in commending the instrument to the country and securing its adoption. Marshall, then only thirty-three, furnished the powerful assistance without which Madison could not have secured the narrow majority by which their State was persuaded to accept it.

The Constitutional Convention was not unique as a field for youthful achievement. Jefferson was only thirty-three years old when he wrote the "Declation of Independence." Hamilton was made Secretary of the Treasury by Washington, and began his career as a financier at the age of thirty-two. At the same time King, since he represented Massachusetts in the Constitutional Convention, was elected United States Senator at thirty-four. Thirty had been fixed as the minimum age for Senators, and half of those first elected were between thirty and thirty-five. A few years later Henry Clay came to the Senate and was admitted without thought that he was not eligible—the fact being that he did not reach the age of thirty until more than three months later.

No limit of age for the judiciary was fixed in the Constitution, but if there be any place in the government where maturity is demanded, it is on the bench of the Supreme Court. Washington appointed as one of the early justices James Iredell, who was but 39 years old; John Adams gave a place to Bushrod Washington at 36, and Jefferson named William Johnson at only 32. This was simply the adoption by the Federal government of the same principle which the States had applied to the choice of judges. John Jay, who was made first Chief Justice of the United States at 43, had been appointed Chief Justice of New York when but 31. Iredell had been judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina when only 27.

The truth is that what we have come to consider the especial era of old men was really the most remarkable period in our history for young men. They enjoyed a chance a century ago such as young men have never had since the civil war broke down, temporarily, some of the barriers against youth in public life, but the controlling forces were wielded by men whose average age was a number of years greater than that of their grandfathers, who held sway during the Revolutionary period.

The youngest man in the United States Senate today—Kenna of West Virginia—was 35 years old when he took his seat, and nobody so young had been seen in the body for a long period before his appearance. He is now 40 and nobody else in the body of 76 members is so young, although, as we have seen, one-third of the Constitutional Convention were under 40. More than half of the latter body, it has been shown, were less that 45 years old; only 21 of the present 76 senators, or but a trifle over a quarter, were less than 45 years old when they entered the Chamber. The average age of the Senate today is 58 years, against an average of only 45 years for the Convention of 1787.

"Slow-going," we are wont to call the ways of the eighteenth century; "a fast age" is the common description of our own period. Both expressions are misleading. Our conservative ancestors rushed their boys through college during their teens; two members of the constitutional convention had graduated at 18, one at 17, and three at 16. New York college will not admit a boy until he has completed his fifteenth year, and the average age of graduation at both Harvard and Yale is between 22 and 23 years.

A Tailor's Bushelman.

The city tailor who pretends to anything like style in his business nowadays, says the Brooklyn Citizen, employs a word for the operation of repairing and renovating garments which is quite a novelty to many of his customers. I refer to the term "bushelling." It was introduced in some establishments a good many years ago but it didn't "take" until lately, because probably we hadn't been generally elevated to the requisite standard of æstheticism. Not only is the business known as "bushelling" but the man who does it is called a "bushelman," to distinguish him from the regular tailor who exclusively handles new work. The word has been declared to be an Americanism and is so set down by philologists, but it really originated in England and is as good Anglo-Saxon as Shakespeare ever used. In Great Britain the metal lining in the hub of a wheel is called a "bush." Its shape is, as may be perceived, that of a tailor's thimble. In the course of time the thimble itself came to be known among some people as a "bush," and the word appears to have been introduced into New England by the original English settlers of that region. Hence the man who used a tailor's thimble got to be known as a "bushman" whence the transition to bushel and bushelman has been gradual, natural and obvious. If its use has been restricted for so many years, the reason has been the preponderance of Irish and Germans in the tailoring business in New York and their unacquaintance with the term. But now that so many American tailors have settled here from New England and so many of them have become "bosses" in the business the word has been given a fresh impetus and is heard everywhere. It comports too, with the taste of the day for choice terms in designating the meaner matters of life. It might be quite undignified to send your "pants" to be "mended," but there is nothing improper in having your trousers bushelled.

A Lake of Hair Dye.

Mono lake in Nevada constitutes one of the greatest natural deposits of hair dye in the known world. A white-haired old Bodie man who went down to the lake during this summer was so pleased with the bathing to be had there that he went in for a swim regularly every evening after finishing his day's work. He was down at the lake two weeks and when he got back his friends hardly knew him. He left Bodie a white-haired old man, and he came back a golden blonde and apparently a man of only middle age.

All who bathe in the waters of that lake become blondes and if the bathing is persisted in for any length of time they get to be red headed. A man last spring rented the Levining ranch on the north side of the lake. He has three strapping daughters. As soon as the water became warm enough the girls daily went bathing in the lake taking for their mermaid gambols a time when the "men folks" were all out on the ranch at work. When they begun taking their dips in the lake the girls were brown-haired but they soon found themselves becoming blondes. This so delighted them that they began bathing twice a day and between times washed their heads in water from the lake.—[Virginia City Enterprise.

Tree Roots as Sewer Obstructions.

Professor F. H. Knowlton of St. Louis prepared a paper on a case of sewer obstruction by tree roots. A map of fibrous roots was exhibited which was taken from an obstructed sewer in this city by Mr. Burns, of the Geological Survey. The distance to which roots sometimes penetrate, Professor Knowlton said, is remarkable. The roots of clover have been found nine feet below the surface, and those of parsnips fourteen feet. Roots of elm have been known to obstruct an aqueduct 370 feet distant, and in one instance a tile drain was filled which was 450 feet away. Some roots absorb moisture only from free or liquid water, while others will die if placed in such water and can obtain their supply only from such hydroscopic water, or that which adheres to the particles of ordinary soil. This fact explains why the roots of certain trees are troublesome in drains and of others not.—[Star-Sayings

HARRISON ACCEPTS.

His Formal Letter to the Notification Committee.

The Republican Nominee for the Presidency Gives His Views.

The letter of General Benjamin Harrison, accepting the Republican nomination for President has been made public. He begins by saying:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 11, 1888.

"*Hon. H. M. Estee and others, Committee:*

"GENTLEMEN: When your committee visited me on the Fourth of July last and presented the official announcement of my nomination for the Presidency of the United States by the Republican Convention, I promised as soon as practicable to communicate to you a formal acceptance of the nomination. Since that time the work of receiving and addressing almost daily large delegations of my fellow citizens has not only occupied all of my time, but has in some measure rendered it unnecessary for me to use this letter as a medium of communicating to the public my views upon the questions involved in the campaign. I appreciate very highly the confidence and respect manifested by the Convention and accept the nomination with a feeling of gratitude and a full sense of the responsibilities which accompany it."

In regard to the tariff question he says: "The issue cannot now be obscured. It is not a contest between schedules, but between wide apart principles. The foreign competitors of our market have, with quick instinct, seen how one issue of this contest may bring them advantage, and our own people are not so dull as to miss or neglect the grave interests that are involved for them. The assault upon our protective system is open and defiant. Protection is assailed as unconstitutional in law, or as vicious in principle, and those who hold such views sincerely cannot stop short of an absolute elimination from our tariff laws of the principle of protection.

"The Mills bill is only a step, but it is toward an object that the leaders of Democratic thought and legislation have clearly in mind.

"The important question is not so much the length of the step as the direction of it. Judged by the Executive message of December last, by the Mills bill, by the debates in Congress and by the St. Louis platform, the Democratic party will, if supported by the country, place the tariff laws upon a purely revenue basis. This is practical free trade—free trade in the English sense. The legend upon the banner may not be 'free trade'—it may be the more obscure motto, 'tariff reform'—but neither the banner nor the inscription is conclusive, or, indeed, very important. The assault itself, it is the important fact.

"Those who teach that the import duty upon foreign goods sold in our markets is paid by the consumer, and that the price of the domestic competing article is enhanced to the amount of the duty on the imported article—that every million of dollars collected for customs represents many millions more which do not reach the Treasury, but are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from the tariff laws—are not misled to discredit in the minds of others our system of levying duties on competing foreign products, but it is clearly already discredited in their own."

Continuing he observes: "The Republican party holds that a protective tariff is constitutional, wholesome and necessary. We do not favor a fixed schedule but a principle. We will revise the schedule, modify rates, but always with an intelligent provision as to the effect upon domestic production and the wages of our working people. We believe it to be one of the worthy objects of tariff legislation to preserve the American market for American producers, and to maintain the American scale of wages by adequate discriminating duties upon foreign competing products. The effect of lower rates and larger importations upon the public revenue is contingent and doubtful, but not so the effect upon American production and American wages.

"Less work and lower wages must be accepted as the inevitable result of the increased offering of foreign goods in our market. By the way of recompense for this reduction in his wages and the loss of the American market it is suggested that the diminished wages of the workingman will have an undiminished purchasing power, and that he will be able to make up for the loss of the home market by an enlarged foreign market. Our workingmen have the settlement of the question in their own hands. They now obtain higher wages and live more comfortably than those of any other country. They will make choice between the substantial advantages they have in hand and the deceptive promises and forecasts of those theorizing reformers. They will decide for themselves and for the country whether the protective system shall be continued or destroyed.

"The fact of a Treasury surplus, the amount of which is variously stated, has directed public attention to a consideration of the methods by which the national income may best be reduced to the level of a wise and necessary expenditure. This condition has been seized upon by those who are hostile to protective custom duties as an advantageous base of attack upon our tariff laws. They have magnified and nursed the surplus, which they affect to deprecate, seemingly for the purpose of exaggerating the evil in order to renconcile the people to the extreme remedy they propose."

His sentiments on the use of the surplus are as follows: "We are not likely to be called upon, I think, to make a present choice between the surrender of our protective system and the entire repeal of the internal taxes. Such a contingency, in view of the present relation of expenditures to revenues is remote. The inspection and regulation of the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine is important and the revenue derived from it is not so great that the repeal of the law need enter into any plan of revenue reduction. The surplus now in the Treasury should be used in the purchase of bonds. The law authorizes this use of it, and if it is not needed for current or deficiency appropriations the people and not the banks in which it has been deposited should have the advantage of its use by stopping interest upon the public debt."

"Closely connected with the subject of the tariff," declares Mr. Harrison, "is that of the importation of foreign laborers under contracts of service to be performed here. The law now in force prohibiting such contracts received my cordial support in the Senate, and such amendments as may be found necessary effectively to deliver our working men and women from this most inequitable form of competition will have my sincere advocacy. Legislation prohibiting the importation of laborers under contracts to serve here will, however, afford very inadequate relief to our working people if the system of protective duties is broken down. If the product of American shops must compete in the American market without favoring duties with the products of cheap foreign labor, the effect will be different, if at all, only in degree, whether the cheap laborer is across the street or over the sea. Such competition will soon reduce wages here to the level of those abroad, and when that condition is reached we will not need any laws forbidding the importation of laborers under contract. They will have no inducement to come, and the employer no inducement to send for them."

Continuing he says: "But the day of the immigration bureau has gone by. While our doors will continue open to proper immigration, we do not need to issue special invitations to the inhabitants of other countries to come to our shores or to share our citizenship. Indeed, the necessity of some inspection and limitation is obvious. We should resolutely refuse to permit foreign governments to send their paupers and criminals to our ports. We are also clearly under a duty to defend our civilization by excluding alien races whose ultimate assimilation with our people is neither possible nor desirable."

"The objections to Chinese immigration are distinctive and conclusive and are now so generally accepted as such that the question has passed entirely beyond the stage of argument. The laws relating to this subject would, if I should be charged with their enforcement, be faithfully executed. Such amendments for further legislation as may be necessary and proper to prevent evasions of the laws and to stop further Chinese immigration would also meet my approval. The expression of the Convention upon this subject is in entire harmony with my views."

After condemning the disfranchisement of electors by fraud or intimidation he discusses the admission of Territories:

"The Territorial form of government is a temporary expedient, not a permanent civil condition. No question of the political preference of the people of a Territory should close against them the hospitable door which has opened to two thirds of the existing States."

From this he turns to trusts and combinations, discussing them as follows: "The declaration of the Convention against 'all combinations of capital, organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens,' is in harmony with the views entertained and publicly expressed by me long before the assembling of the Convention. Ordinarily capital shares the losses of idleness with labor, but under the operation of the trust, in some of its forms, the wage worker alone suffers loss, while idle capital receives its dividends from a trust fund."

After declaring himself in hearty sympathy with the declaration of the Convention on the subject of pensions, he says in regard to Civil Service reform: "The law regulating appointments to the classified civil service received my support in the Senate, in the belief that it opened the way to a much needed reform. I still think so, and therefore cordially approve the clear and forcible expression of the Convention upon the subject. The law should have the aid of a friendly interpretation and be faithfully and vigorously enforced. All appointments under it should be absolutely free from partisan considerations and influence. Some extensions of the classified list are practicable and desirable, and further legislation extending the reform to other branches of the service, to which it is applicable, would receive my approval."

The following paragraph is devoted to the Temperance question: "I rejoice with pleasure that the Convention did not omit to express its solicitude for the promotion of virtue and temperance among our people. The Republican party has always been friendly to everything that tended to make the home life of our people free, pure and prosperous, and will in the future be true to its history in this respect."

After urging the extension and cultivation of our diplomatic and commercial relations he concludes by saying: "The resolutions relating to the coinage, to the rebuilding of the navy, to coast defences and to public lands, express conclusions to all of which I gave my support in the Senate.

"Inviting a calm and thoughtful consideration of these public questions, we submit them to the people. Their intelligent patriotism and the good Providence that made and has kept us a nation will lead them to wise and safe conclusions.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJAMIN HARRISON."

THE VOMITO IN NEW YORK.

Richard A. Proctor, the Astronomer, Dies of Yellow Fever.

Professor Richard A. Proctor, of Harvard University, the renowned astronomer, died Wednesday night of yellow fever at Willard Parker Hospital, New York City, an institution expressly provided by the Board of Health for contagious diseases.

Professor Proctor arrived in the city on Monday, having come direct by train from his Southern home at Oak Lawn, Marion County, Fla., where he has a private observatory. He left his family there, and had already engaged passage for Europe, and was to have sailed on Saturday.

Upon arriving he went immediately to the Westminster Hotel, corner of Irving place and East Sixteenth street. There he developed alarming symptoms and a physician was called, who correctly diagnosed his case, and ordered him into quarantine at the city pest house.

There the patient was entirely isolated, and skilled nurses were asked to volunteer their services to attend him. The call was promptly responded to by a number of the most skilful nurses, all of whom have had experience in yellow fever cases.

The end came quickly. In spite of the most careful nursing Professor Proctor passed through the various stages of the dread disease rapidly, and yesterday was seized with the black vomit. This is the last stage, and no one recovers when this terrible symptom has once set in. The doctors and nurses tried to ease the patient's suffering, but could only wait in sadness and silence for the closing of the eyes in death. The convulsions increased and then came the black vomit and death.

Richard Anthony Proctor was born in Chelsea, England, on March 23, 1837, and was not quite one of the most distinguished scientists of the age.

Professor Proctor was one of the most prolific writers on scientific subjects of the present day, being a contributor to all the leading English magazines and periodicals, and the author of many volumes of essays and scientific works.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

SENATOR EDMUNDS is a "mighty fisherman."

MISS BRADDON is fifty years old and has written fifty stories.

THE fortune left by the late Charles Crocker is estimated at $35,000,000.

THE Empress of Japan is a hard student of German, Russian, French and Italian.

PRINCE BISMARCK is seriously out of health and suffers severely in mind and body.

A PORTRAIT has been painted of the baby King of Spain mounted on a rocking-horse.

SENATOR CULLOM, of Illinois, was a school teacher ten years before the outbreak of the war.

MARIE, the exiled Queen of Naples, lives the year round in Paris in hired apartments on a third floor.

LORD COLIN CAMPBELL proposes to go to Bombay and practice law to retrieve his fortune and good name.

THE Crown Prince of Italy is credited with being the best amateur photographer in his part of the Continent.

IT is asserted that the enthusiasm of the present Emperor of Germany regarding Wagner's music is wholly political.

QUEEN VICTORIA is becoming decidedly portly. It is said that she has gained greatly in flesh since the opening of the season.

ST. LOUIS'S richest citizen is Samuel C. Davis, who has grown from a poor New England lad to be a millionaire twenty times over.

SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN is is said to be about to become the head of a new national banking house in Chicago with a capital of $5,000,000.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR is as fond of the turf as his father, the Prince of Wales. He is expected to make a sensation on the track before long.

THE theatre at Buenos Ayres has been adorned with the inscription that Adelina Patti, the greatest lyric artist in the world, has sung within its walls.

CHARLES F. A. HINRICHS, of New York, whose fortune is rated at anywhere from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000, was a porter in a china store not many years ago.

MR. MOODY makes his home at Northfield, Mass., where his mother, now eighty-three, still lives, and where he has his co-worker, Ira D. Sankey, for a near neighbor.

M. PASTEUR'S fame as the curer of hydrophobia has brought him so much work that he rarely gets an hour for personal pleasure or rest. He is credited, too, with a rapid rise in wealth.

TWENTY years ago Josiah P. Griswold left Madison, Conn., with only $2.50 in his possession. He returned to that place recently in a private car. He now lives in Topeka, Kan., and is very wealthy.

PRINCESS LETITIA, who is to wed the Duc d'Aosta, speaks seven languages, is a good musician, and a clever painter. She resembles her father, and is said to be every inch a Bonaparte in type and character.

JUSTICE MILLER, of the United States Supreme Court, says that after deducting the expenses of traveling over his circuit, he has just about enough of his salary left to pay the expenses of living in Washington during the sessions of the court.

SENATOR INGALLS, while presiding over the Senate, makes use of the old-fashioned time glass to measure the five-minute speeches of the national orators. A Senator beginning his speech with the glass full of sand, has to stop when the bulb is empty.

VETERANS KILLED.

A Grand Army Excursion Train Smashed to Pieces.

A special train on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad, consisting of nine coaches, and carrying Grand Army of the Republic members to the Columbus, Ohio, reunion, was run into by a freight train near Rittmann, Ohio. Seven persons were killed and twenty-five wounded, a number of them fatally.

The excursion train, which was a special, had the right of way, and was running at a fair rate of speed. Just outside Rittmann is a steep grade, which the train was descending when a connecting rod on the engine broke and the train was brought to a standstill in a narrow cut.

Following closely after the excursion train was freight train No. 37, running at a high rate of speed.

A flagman was sent back to warn the freight, but it had already started down the grade and the engineer had only time to reverse his engine and jump when his train crashed into the rear coach of the passenger train, never stopping till it had ploughed its way through three coaches, throwing them squarely on top of the engine and sending their fragments in every direction.

The passengers in the last two coaches saw the approaching freight and most of them had time to jump. The engineer jumped, as did his fireman. The latter escaped with but slight injuries, but the engineer struck the embankment alongside the track, bounded back under the wheels and was crushed into a shapeless mass. Conductor Cook, of the freight, jumped likewise, and he, too, was hurled back and ground under the wheels, his lifeless body being soon after taken out from the debris. In the third coach from the rear of the passenger train two Grand Army men, Samuel Bryce and John Shook, were instantly killed, their blood spattering over their comrades seated near them, while the latter were thrown in a heap, many of them with broken limbs and gashed heads.

TIMELY TABLES.

The Popular and Electoral Votes for President in 1884.

The popular vote in the United States, in 1884, according to the *Tribune Almanac*, was as follows:

	Votes.
Cleveland, Democrat	4,874,986
Blaine, Republican	4,851,981
Butler, Greenback and Labor	1,335,370
St. John, Prohibitionist	150,369
Blank, defective and scattering	14,904
Total	10,057,050

The Electoral vote was as follows:

Cleveland.		Blaine.	
Alabama	10	California	8
Arkansas	7	Colorado	3
Connecticut	6	Illinois	22
Delaware	3	Iowa	13
Florida	4	Kansas	9
Georgia	12	Maine	6
Indiana	15	Massachusetts	14
Kentucky	13	Michigan	13
Louisiana	8	Minnesota	7
Maryland	8	Nebraska	5
Mississippi	9	Nevada	3
Missouri	16	New Hampshire	4
New Jersey	9	Ohio	23
New York	36	Oregon	3
North Carolina	11	Pennsylvania	30
South Carolina	9	Rhode Island	4
Tennessee	12	Vermont	4
Texas	13	Wisconsin	11
Virginia	12		
West Virginia	6	Total	182
Total	219	Cleveland's maj.	37

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE average family of a workingman is five.

THERE are now nearly 5,000,000 organized wage workers in the land.

GIRLS are employed as shingle packers in the mills at Bay City, Mich.

ONE man, generally a Mexican, attends to 2000 sheep on Western ranches.

THE K. of L. co-operative watch-case mill at Brooklyn employs 100 hands.

IN Philadelphia 4340 houses have been built, against 3670 last year at this date.

AN immense car factory to employ 2500 men is to be built at Duluth, Mich.

THE telegraph operators are preparing to form another national organization.

NEARLY 450 girls and women are employed around the Omaha (Neb.) mines, many of them at night.

THE Knights of Labor have sent out an organizer to Australia to establish the order in that country.

THE average earnings of all the manufacturing and mining operatives in this country is $1.02 per day.

SAILORS at Chicago, through their union, have secured an advance of fifty cents per day in their wages.

THERE are fifty co-operative stores in New England under the management of the Sovereigns of Industry.

THE Italian coral fishery seems to be giving out. The 4000 workmen who used to be employed have decreased to 1000.

ONE steel firm at Pittsburgh proposes to put up two mills, one fourteen-inch and one twenty-eight-inch, for corrugating purposes.

THE first lap-welded pipe with a diameter of twenty four inches ever made by the roller process was turned out the other day at Pittsburgh.

THE main reason of the high wages of green-glass workers is the unhealthfulness of the trade and its great strain upon the constitution.

THE first patent ever issued for paper bags was issued to a resident of Bethlehem, Penn., in 1852, and since then Bethlehem has led the world in this industry.

THERE are 15,000 photographic establishments in the United States at the present day. They furnish employment to about forty thousand people.

A KENTUCKY company has been organized at Day

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates, see first page

Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
BENJAMIN HARRISON
Of Indiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
LEVI P. MORTON,
Of New York.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,
Elect at Large:
James E. Boyd, of Guilford county.
Augustus M. Moore, of Pitt county.

1 dist, George A. Sparrow, Beaufort co,
2 dist, Joseph J. Martin, Edgecombe
3 dist, Oscar J. Sykes, Harnett,
4 dist, William A. Albright, Durham.
5 dist, J. T. Strathorn, Person,
6 dist, Richard M. Norment, Robeson.
7 dist, M. L. Mott, Iredell.
8 dist, James B. Lamar, Cleveland.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET,

FOR GOVERNOR:
OLIVER H. DOCKERY,
of Richmond county

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR:
JEFFER C. PRITCHARD,
of Madison county,

SECRETARY OF STATE,
GEORGE W. STANTON,
of Wilson county.

AUDITOR
CHARLES M. McKESSON
of Wake county.

TREASURER,
GEORGE A. BINGHAM,
of Rowan county.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,
THOMAS F. DEVEREUX,
of Watauga county.

SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
JAMES R. MASON
of Orange county.

ASSOCIATE SUPREME COURT.
WILLIAM A. GUTHRIE,
of Durham county,
DAVID M. FURCHES,
of Iredell county,
RALPH P. BUXTON,
of Cumberland county.

FOR CONGRESS,
ELLIS J. WHITE,
Of Pasquotank.

FOR SENATORS,
JOSHUA S. LISTER, of Pasquotank.
SOLOMON PARKER, of Hertford Co.

Grover Cleveland asked, "What's the matter with Maine?" Uncle Sam replies, "O, she's all right."

President Cleveland's letter isn't half as good a Democratic campaign document as no $10,000 check.

Cleveland says, "Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation." Who disputes it? Not even Protection is not taxation.

There is one variety of fish that Mr. Cleveland ought to be tolerably well acquainted with by this time We mean the trout.

At Asheboro Col. Dockery was met and escorted into town by 200 horsemen with flags and green stalks of corn, and at Lexington he had a similar ovation.

The cause of Protection is the People's cause. It is strong as the granite hills in the heart of all true Americans, and unites alike in Oregon and Maine.

During the past year it has been noted that a great many people have jumped their board bills. The hotelkeepers don't like this way of observing leap year.

In free-trade Norway, where all manufactured articles are bought from other nations, the average yearly wages are $22.50 or 7 cents for each working day.

The Omaha Republican says that Mr. Cleveland is the first President who ever concealed money to his own re-election. Well, he is the first President who ever started in so vigorously to "reform" (?) this country.

Mr. Allison proved on the floor of Senate, from official figures, that the present Administration is the most expensive and profligate we have had since the war. The Democrats didn't relish the expose, but they cannot refute their own figures.

The desertion of their party by Democrats who are alarmed at free trade is badly worrying Cleveland's California managers. The movement in that State has increased instead of diminishing, and no sideshow like the fisheries message seems to check it.

In a recent speech in the Senate Mr. Sherman, in reviewing the course of trade in the United States for several years past, showed that the balance of trade, which in 1885 had been in its favor to the extent of $163,000,000, had turned against it in the fiscal year just ended to the extent of over $40,000,000.

Mr. Blaine made a home thrust when he declared that the Democrats were afraid to investigate the greatest trust in this country whose representative was elected to the United States Senate with charges of bribery hanging like clouds above his seat! Standard Oil Payne's ears must have burned about the time that speech was being made.

Across the "bloody chasm"—a part of our historic past—are the clasped hands of growing industries, sensitive and responsive with nerves of trade, steam and smoke and flame from furnace, factory, and mill are loud by day and the fire by night, renewedly attesting Republican principles, and guiding the country out from the wilderness of sectionalism to the promised land of a perfectly restored nationalism.

TOO LATE!

Cleveland issued his free trade message in December and discarded everything else. The House passed the Mills bill and the St. Louis Convention endorsed it. But there came like a clap of thunder from a clear sky disapprobations from the workingmen and the farmers throughout the nation and the President's knees smote together as did Belshazar's. Waking from a troublesome dream he saw written on the wall, "Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin." To divert attention he flopped on the fishery matter rattled his gong on the Chinese question and tries to hedge in his letter of acceptance. But it is too late. The American people, under a quarter of a century of Republican policy have been able to get homes and to educate their children and they cannot be fooled by any such clap trap.

HOW TO SETTLE IT.

The retaliation message of the President amounts to this: "Here I have waked up and found that great outrages have been committed by Canada," (everybody had known it for more than a year) "and I want an act passed forthwith giving me power in addition to the power that I have, namely, power to stop the shipment of foreign goods from other countries through the territory of the United States to and from Canada." Who would suffer? Not Canada for she has got her own routes, It would be our own roads that have been doing the trade. If instead of this the President had issued a proclamation saying to Canada, "Stop shipping your fish to any of our ports," the whole question would have been settled long ago.

GROWING STRONGER ALL THE WHILE.

It is clearly apparent that Gen. Harrison is far stronger with the people of the United States than he was the day he was nominated. He was known to be a man of ability and of high character, but his actions and his words, since the decree of the Convention bade him take the leadership of the Republican army, has wonderfully impressed the heart of the country. There has been no cant or humbug or hypocracy in his attitude as a candidate. His speeches have been full of dignity and force, His manner has proved how sincerely and deeply he feels the responsibility of his position. In every word and act he has shown himself a broad guaged, brainy and fully developed man as well as a patriot.

MAINE!

Maine is "all right." The Administration made a desperate effort to swell the Democratic vote; money was used without stint; speakers were imported and anti-protection literature spread broadcast. Nothing was left undone, but the people responded in a rousing Republican majority! Like Vermont, they have made the Senate unanimously Republican; and in the House there are only 28 Democrats in the 151 members! The majority for Governor is nearly 19,000, and every Congressman is Republican!

"It is not a contest," says General Harrison, "between schedules, but between wide-apart principles." That is the gist of the question The President would be rejoiced to think that he had concealed it among his solemn platitudes so that the voter would not see it. But he is denied that satisfaction. Oregon sees it; Vermont sees it; Maine sees it; and the rest of the country is only waiting for November 6 to inform the President that everybody sees it.

In a recent speech Ben Butler said;

From reading his message I learn that the President does not believe in the beneficent results of Protection; but I do believe that if he had observed and known, as I know, how much a protective tariff has done for American workingmen that Message would never have been penned. It is not his fault but the laboring man's misfortune that he did not knew the fact.

The only Trust known to exist in North Carolina is the "Plaid Trust." The Carthage *Protectionist* says the Democratic party, to show their inconsistency, nominated Thomas M. Holt, then President and now a member of that Trust, for Lieutenant Governor.

Cleveland's letter of acceptance has not met the expectation of the better portion of his party. Of all the letters that have been written by the candidates of the great parties for the Presidency, not one has ever before taken so many words to say so little.

One tidal wave started from Oregon in June and another has started from Vermont and Maine. When they come together in November the Democratic sloop will be so badly smashed that even the wreckers will refuse to touch her.

In speaking of the joint discussion at Reidsville, the *Post* says;

"Col. Dockery is a strong debater, and a ready and able logician, presenting his propositions in clear and unmistakable terms."

Commissioner of Agriculture says he never saw crops worse than they are east of Goldsboro'

HON. JAMES B. MASON.

Hon. James B. Mason is the Republican candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction. He was educated at Trinity College and the State University and was elected a Trustee of that Institution. He has not only filled the local offices of Attorney, Treasurer and Commissioner, but he has served as Director of the Insane Asylum. Although the board was almost entirely democratic, he was elected chairman of the Executive Committee to overlook the institution and dispense its finances. His Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Orange, Durham, Person and Caldwell, has always been democratic, and yet two years ago he was nominated by the Republicans and elected to the Senate by nearly 800 majority. This shows his popularity among the people where known. He is a live, progressive man and he will make a faithful and efficient head of our school department.

Southern Democrats make a mistake in fighting measures like the Blair Bill. It is intended to benefit the South. Revolutions never go backward. It was decided by the high arbitrant of war that every man in America, white and black, shall have that dignity, that position, that equality, that freedom written by the finger of God and proclaimed to be his right by the Declaration of Independence. Those who oppose the measure to aid and help are standing in the way of progress—are fighting against 'the stars of God."

The Congressional Canvass in Pitt.

Editor CAROLINIAN:

The candidates for Congress Messrs. White and Skinner have been filling appointments in Pitt county this week. Good crowds have met these gentlemen at their appointments and their debates have been conducted in good taste and with the utmost courtesy. Each party is to be congratulated in having as Congressional candidates, gentlemen who discuss issues and not men, and who have given tone and character to political discussions.

We don't believe that Mr. Skinner's speech satisfied his supporters, because he refuses to sling mud, and deal in abuse of his opponent, but he presents his case with fairness and ability and gives his friends arguments to sustain their positions of which they have and are all sadly in need.

In the discussion yesterday Mr. White led off in a speech of one hour devoted intirely to "the tariff" and in the presentation of the Republican side. Our candidate showed considerable research and vigorous thought. The speech was plain, practical and interesting to those who really desired to hear something about this much talked of question. Mr. Skinner replied in a speech of the same length, and in it admitted that his party would reduce the duties a little this year and that they intended as long as they retained power, to diminish the rates a little each year until at length there would be free trade. He eulogized Mr. Cleveland, and told one or two amusing anecdotes which in Mr. White's rejoinder were applied by him in such a way as to raise the laugh on Mr. Skinner. A Democrat remarked to the writer "Our man Skinner is not getting anything out of White," and the confession was a truthful one. On the contrary, the argument and the impression on the crowd was with our candidate.

Our party did wisely in making the nomination and fair friends on the other side of the sound may rest assured that our candidate is creating a fine impression with the people and in every way bearing himself as a man.

REPUBLICAN.

What Maine's Vote Means.

Mr. Manley, chairman of the Republican State Committee, says: "I regard the victory won yesterday as the most sweeping and complete one, under all the circumstances, achieved in the State since 1856. It must be remembered that in 1884, with a demoralized organization, the Democratic party threw 58,000 votes. Yesterday, with the best organization the Democratic party has had in Maine for many years, with all the Federal office-holders to aid and contribute, with the National Committee supplying funds and with the word passed along their entire line that they were to reduce the Republican plurality to 8,000, they have only been enabled to poll 61,000 votes. On the other hand, the Republicans polled the largest vote ever cast in Maine, carrying every county, electing every Senator and about four-fifths of the Representatives. The result cannot but be beneficial to the welfare of the State, and it will have a potent and powerful influence throughout the country. It means that American industries shall receive the fostering care of this government. It means that the United States shall continue to grow and prosper, preserving for its people its own markets. It means that we shall not surrender the rights of our brave fishermen to the demands of England. It means prosperity and happiness to the wageworkers, and it means that we shall take first rank among the nations of the earth:

A Death-blow at Free Trade

Boston Journal.

The campaign in Maine has been an educational one, and at the hands of a population which is not surpassed in intelligence by any within the limits of the United States. Free trade has received a blow such as has not been given it for a quarter of a century.

Mr. Cleveland might as well plead guilty at once, and let the case go to the jury without argument.

And Still they Come!

The number of Democrats who are leaving the party and joining the grand army of Protection continues and increases. We here publish a fifth instalment of a few of the most prominent.

The Democratic orator Gen. Daniel G. Licklis, with his wooden leg is stumping New York for Harrison.

There are fifty men in Malone who voted for Cleveland who will vote this fall for Harrison.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 7.—The Democrats of Springfield are considerably agitated to-day over the departure of Charles Ridgely, president of the Springfield Iron Co. from their ranks. A club of over 200 members was organized at the mill last night, sixty being Democrats. Mr. Ridgely made a strong argument in favor of Harrison, Morton and protection, and enrolled his name as a plain member of the club. He has been a Democrat for twenty years and an active political leader.

Pierce Ball, a well known Democratic farmer of the town of DeWitt, N. Y., is out for Harrison and Morton. He says: "The Democrats, I think, have started for free trade, and I am not going with them. The farmer depends for better prices on the development of industries that will increase the demand for his crops. My opinion is that on election is that on election day masses of Democrats of this town will be found voting with me.

Ex-Congressman Frederick H. Teese, of Newark, a life-long Democrat, and one of the prominent leaders of the party in the State, announced yesterday that he would take no part in the campaign and would not support the candidates. P[illegible] is opposed to the ro[illegible]

Wm. McNamara, of Dunkirk, N. Y., says that forty-five Irish Democrats voted for Blaine there in 1884, and this year they have 242 names in a petition, with the prospect of increasing the number to 300 before election.

Mr. Wm. F. McNamara, whose bold declaration for Harrison and Protection created such a sensation in Western N. Y., where he had been regarded as one of the leaders of the Democratic party, delivered an eloquent address last Saturday at Astoria, in Queen's county. His arguments in defense of the Protective system and his exposure of the dishonesty of the Cleveland Administration in promulgating the Free trade Mills bill after assuring the people four years ago in all the manufacturing States that they were for protection were enthusiastically received.

Trusts.

From speech of Gen Chalmers of Miss.

But it is said that the Republican party is in favor of trusts and combinations of capital to put down competition and put up prices. This is the hugest joke or the boldest and most impudent attempt to deceive of the day. It is well known that Payne and Whitney, or the great Oil Trust, furnished most of the money to carry on Cleveland's first campaign. And it is equally known that the great Whiskey Trust has its heart and centre in the Democratic State of Kentucky. And when Democrats howl about Trusts it reminds me of a great fighter in the old days of Mississippi who was said to have negro blood in his veins, and who at the commencement of every quarrel called his adversary "a damn nigger." When asked why he did it he said: "If I didn't call him nigger first he would be d—n sure to call me nigger." But it is said that a tariff encourages the formation of trusts. Now, a Trust is a combination of capital to keep down competition and keep up prices. But the fact that a trust becomes necessary to keep up the price of a home production is the best evidence in the world that the tariff by its encouragement of competition is putting down the price. But the greatest trusts of the country are the Oil Trust, the Whiskey Trust, the Coffee trust, and the Railroad Trusts, not one of which is in any way affected by the tariff. The cotton Seed Trust which controls the price of our cotton seed, the Sugar Trust and the Coal Trust are affected by the Tariff, and these are the trusts which have taken a special care of the Democratic party.

Self Reliant and Independent

[illegible] sound economy [illegible] patriotic [illegible] spheres [illegible] of a protective tariff for a young and growing country like ours is the one best calculated to promote universal prosperity, develop the resources of the country generally, plant new industries, enrich the laborer by giving him a home market for his products, and make us finally commercially, as we are politically, independent, for the self-reliant nation is like the self-reliant man—it relies on the energies within itself—and as no nation, it matters not what its wealth, greatness or even military strength may be, can ever be said to be truly and really independent which has to rely on outsiders for articles of the first necessity, such as food, clothing, ships, munitions of war, etc., and and which by a little fostering Protection it is competent to produce and manufacture for itself, it becomes then the pious care and noblest ambition of every citizen not only as an act of patriotism but of self-interest to assist in making these United States founded as a nation after such a struggle as they have been, not only self-reliant but politically and commercially independent of the world at large.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure as malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Elsctric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded: Price 50c and $1 per bottle at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

Allen G., Like a Good Husband, Obeyed.

Albany Times, dem.

Suppressed telegram—"To Allen G. Thurhan, Fifth Avenue Hotel—You will come right home. Let some other folks do the tramping. Mary T. Thurman."

A Queer Situation.

North State.

There is presented the curious spectacle of the democratic papers quarrelling with each other about the merits and demerits of Judge Fowle, their candidate for Governor.

The Wilmington Star says Fowle is no debater and does not satisfactorily meet the live issues presented by Col. Dockery; but indulges in stale points and personal flings which do not interest the people.

Then the Raleigh News pitches into the "ancient mariner" friend, the Star, and twists his tail for daring to doubt that Fowle is skinning Dockery every day. The Caucasian also takes a hand and virtually reads the Star out of the party, for not shutting its eyes and saying that Fowle just everlastingly peels the hide off Dockery at every joint discussion. The Wilmington Messenger agrees with the Star, and the Raleigh News pitches into both of them with a sharp lecture, standing those refractory old men up on one leg before the whole school. This is a pretty "kettle of fish" for democratic harmony.

Cold has been found in Wales county and New York capitalists have offered the owner of the Lot ten thousand Dollars [illegible]

The Talmast of Ad Lies.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette

The thinnest one of the lies about Gen. Harrison is that he said a dollar a day was wages enough for a workingman; and yet the Democratic part sans put it to the front, and print it in big type, and perjure themselves about it. The Indiana Democrat is not a particular sort of partisan. Gov. Morton knew how to handle them, and they hed themselves sick about him in vain. The lies they tell about Harrison are vicious but they lack sticking qualities.

Republican State Platform

RESOLVED, 1. That the interests of the farmer and the laborer are identical, and whatever injuriously affects one works a grievance against the other.

2. The hand that holds the plow should be honored, and there should be a more equitable equation between the wages of labor and the compensation of the office holder.

3. We look upon the purity of the ballot box as the best possible security against threatening evils, and we demand such reasonable State legislation as will fully protect the elector in the exercise of the elective franchise. Any denial of the free and just exercise of the elective franchise by fraud or violence poisons the springs of power.

4th. Agriculture, manufacturing and commerce are the three great factors of civilization, and all legisiration tending to foster these agencies will receive the support of the Republican party.

5. While industry and economy are always to be looked to for relief from financial depression individual success necessarily depends to a great extent upon wise legislation. To this end a total and unconditional repeal of all internal revenue taxes, will greatly relieve the present paralyzed industrial condition of the country both by relieving the country of a swarm of unnecessary officials and will relieve North Carolina of the unequal and unjust tax. Internal Federal taxes belong only to war, and all revenues for the support of the Federal Government (in time of peace), should be collected from custom dues, and their collection should be so adjusted as to protect American industries and labor.

6. The general government should not keep in its treasury any more money than is actually necessary to meet the demands of the government; and as the means of preventing any further accumulation we demand the repeal of the internal revenue system of taxation and the passage of the Blair educational bill as the best method of public education and of distributing the already accumulated surplus in the treasury.

7. We are opposed to the present system of county government and we demand the election of all county and township officers by the people,

8. The Republican party favors and will earnestly support any legislation looking to the abolition of all [illegible] officials and dependencies [illegible] unnecessary [illegible] itself may not [illegible] was intended to [illegible]

9. We favor the [illegible] public roads by so [illegible] more equitable than the present unjust and burdensome one.

10. That we oppose the present system of hiring out convict by the State, so as to bring other labor in competition with free labor.

11. That the enforcement of a No [illegible] system by the Democratic party throughout the State, [illegible] ove turning a custom that is as old as the country itself, without first submitting the question to the people, is undemocratic and unrepublican is a species of tyranny and ought to be condemned by every Republican.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FISH GILL NETS.

For the coming season we, as usual, invite the attention of all Dealers and Fishermen to our own brands and makes of Threads, Nets and Nettings.

First, our 8 brand of Flax Gilling Thread is equal in every respect to our standard of former seasons. This make will have our name unpon every package, and *is not genuine without it.*

In Cotton Gill Nettings and Twines, we would refer to our "Fishermen" and "Gold Medal" brands, which are exclusively our own and are never sold as twine, without our name upon each package, containg 5 pounds. For Shad Netting they are unexcelled, being light, strong and cheap. We guarantee the qualities of our brands.

—0—

Pound and Seine Nettings.

Made from our "Shepard Gold Medal" Twines. These Twines, as the larger Fishermen of the country already know, have no superior, if any equal, as they are manufactured by us directly from the raw cotton of a high quality.

All orders carefully and promptly executed and we beg to assure our old and new friends, always at as low prices and favorable terms, as from any other party in America.

American Net & Twine Co.,

Home Office 34 Commercial St., Boston, Mass. Branch Office, 172 Fulton Street N. Y.

-23.

CAN'T BE BEAT

We still have the inside track and mean to keep there.

Our Prices Dazzle People.

They wonder how we do it, and think there must be something wrong with the[illegible] therby but they find it O. K. It's only a matter of

Close Buying
—AND—
Close Selling

We plank down the cash on a lot of goods and save interest, then we turn to our customers and give them the benefit. That's why so many people come to

ROBINSON & CO.

Grocers, Marble, Delaware, Queensware, Paints, Oils, Shingles, Chandeliers, Lime, Etc., Etc.

Water Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

FRIENDS' ELEMENTARY And High School.

A Kindergarten, a Primary School an Academy and Collegiate Institute for both Sexes.

McCulloh and Preston Sts. BALTIMORE.

18 PROFESSIONAL TEACHERS Employed

Specialist in each Department.

24TH YEAR BEGAN NINTH MONTH (SEPTEMBER) 6, 1887

For Circulars address ELI M. LAMB Principal, or F. EMERSON LAMB, Assistant Principal.

HOTEL ALBERT,

NEWBERNE, N.C.

—0—

A pleasant Resort for Tourists, Sportsmen, Pleasure and Health seekers.

NEW ALBEMARLE HOUSE,

Elizabeth City, N C.

FRANK M. GRICE. Prop'r.

TERMS $2. & $2.50 Per Day

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel. It has been refited and made first class. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat

The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for his patrons. The rooms are large, well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best.

WOODARD HOUSE

EDENTON N. C.

—0—

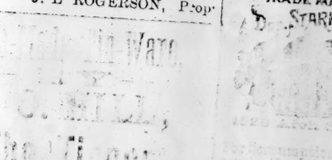
This well-established HOTEL still offer first class accommodations of the travel ing public,

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired Free Hacks to all Transand Steamer

TERMS REASONABLE.

J. L ROGERSON, Prop.



And GUTTERING, ROOFING and all kinds of work pertaining to the business done by skilled workmen.

SHAD FISHERIES—1889

—0—

We are prepared to contract for a strong GILL NET, made from the STOW Cotton Twine. We believe it in all respects to be equal to the best made, finer than usual, but no less strong than the larger, and with the assurance of catching more fish made to us by those who have used it, we regard it a satisfactory article giving to the poor fisherman the largest nett profits for his toil.

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO.
Boston.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

NORTH CAROLINA: Pasquotank County.
Fannie Bell vs Peter Bell.

The defendant will take notice, that the above named plaintiff has commenced an action against him for divorce from the bonds of matrimony and alimony, and that he is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court to be holden on the 3rd Monday in September 1888, at the Court House in Elizabeth City, and answer or demur to the complaint filed in the cause.

Given at Elizabeth City, N. C., on this the 6th. day of August, 1888.

J. P. OVERMAN,
Clerk Superior Court

Elizabeth City Academy.

—0—

The Elizabeth City Academy will open its next session on

Monday, September 24th, 1888,

FOUR TEACHERS, all graduates and specialists in their respective departments

Board and tuition for session of thirty eight weeks in Intermediate course about $100

Music and Art are specialities under a competent teacher,

Send for Catalogue. Address

S. L. SHEEP, Principal.

Or, C. W. GRANDY, Ch'n B'd Trustees

W. G. UNDERWOOD,
Surveyor & Civil Engineer,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

☞ Prompt and Careful attention given to all kinds of work.

JACOB SALOMONSKY

—0—

The Grandest Display of

CLOTHING

AND

HATS

SHOES

Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

The Stock is complete in every way, comprising CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASIMERES, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the

Very Lowest Prices.

His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISING GOODS,

STORE ON WATER STREET,

ELIZABETH CITY

ICE AND COAL!

Rawlins, Whitehurst & Co.

continue to supply ice both in large and small quantities.

We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly. All coal is screened

Yard. None but the best kept in the yard. Prices guaranteed as low as the lowest.

Office on Water Street [illegible]

N. C.

4-tf.

H. HIGGINSON & SONS,

STEAM

Marble & Granite Works

MONUMENTS, ETC.

Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marble Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.

526 & 528 West Baltimore

BALTIMORE, MD.

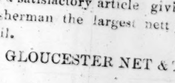
—0—

J. H. ZIEGLER, Agt., Elizabeth City, N. C.
L. F. ZIEGLER, Agt., Edenton, N. C.

RUPTURE

CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE. We do not take them from their homes, nor interfere with their business. The profits are large and sure for those who cure. Any person may learn to do the work and make money from the start. Many are making over $100 a month, and some have realized more than a thousand dollars in a single month. Any one can do the work after reading a few directions. Every thing new. No special knowledge required. You need not be away from home over one week. Some have made over $50 in a day, who have been in poor health for years. Everything new. No special knowledge required. You can make from $5 to $10 per day and live at home. Even beginners are successful from the first hour. Those who are wise who see this notice will write to us at once for full particulars which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

HO! FOR THE CAPE and the BOATS!



COPPERS LACK

takes regular connection with trains and the Steamboats, prompt on their arrival and departure. [illegible] neither passengers nor baggage will be left

---

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN'S

TREATMENT BY INHALATION.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED STARKEY & PALEN

Fearing St. Dock Elizabeth City, N. C.

And GUTTERING, ROOFING and all kinds of work pertaining to the business done by skilled workmen.

SHAD FISHERIES—1889

—0—

We are prepared to contract for a strong GILL NET, made from the STOW Cotton Twine. We believe it in all respects to be equal to the best made, finer than usual, but no less strong than the larger, and with the assurance of catching more fish made to us by those who have used it, we regard it a satisfactory article giving to the poor fisherman the largest nett profits for his toil.

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W. G. UNDERWOOD,
Surveyor & Civil Engineer,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

☞ Prompt and Careful attention given to all kinds of work.

"Compound Oxygen—its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a new brochure of two hundred pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. It will be mailed free to any address on application.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
No. 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FISHERIES--1889.

The undersigned will briefly say that they are prepared to supply responsible trade with

Seine and Trap Nettings

OF THE HIGHEST GRADE THEIR LONG EXPERIENCE ENABLES them to make, and we feel justified in saying that it is, in their opinion, as good as any made.

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO.

GLOUCESTER, MASS

Boston Office, 94 Commercial Street.

7-4m.

THE BEST TIME OUT

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE EVAPORATOR

SPECIFICS

HUMPHREYS'

HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry.

300 PAGE BOOK on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.

Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St. N. Y.

THE DRUGGISTS

TOILET SOAP

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Manufactured expressly for the finest toilet trade from Olive Oil and other selected material. Always the best—first-class druggists. Call for the Druggists' Toilet Soap and take no other. Manufactured by

GRAHAM BROS. & CO., CHICAGO.

A

BIG

Success

Reduced

We have just been through our line of Ladies' Slippers and will from now on sell them lower than ever before to close them out. They are beauties, and we can fit almost any size from 12 to 7; so call and buy a nice pair of slippers very cheap. Our line of ladies' fine shoes are the nicest in the city, and we are bound to have a large trade on them as we are now selling $3 shoes for $2.50—lower than they were ever sold before; also, we have a large line of cheaper goods that we are selling lower than we ever sold before.

Our prices cannot be beat anywhere else, as we are determined to sell goods right down to the bottom notch.

H. WEISEL,

Leader of Low Prices,

At the Foot of Water St

NEAR THE DOCK.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19 1888

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. Rev. H. A. Skinner, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 4:30 P. M. All cordially invited.

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. J. L. White, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 4:30 P. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. F. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

☞ Politics now.

☞ The candidates are about.

☞ "Tired of Democracy" is on the increase.

☞ The continued wet weather is doing damage now.

☞ The *Falcon* don't appear to have heard the news from Maine!

☞ The Managers of the Fair assure us that the prospects are very encouraging.

☞ The readers of the CAROLINIAN will find in this issue Grover Harrison's letter of acceptance. They will find it to be a clear, compact and vigorous statement of the Republican position. There is in it no dissimulation, no double dealing, no concealment of ulterior views or plans as respects himself or his party. We also publish Cleveland's letter. Compare them.

☞ A Greensboro correspondent to CAROLINIAN writes:

"Republicans throughout the State may rest assured that Col. Dockery is meeting with applause everywhere, and that he is not being overcome by the great "silver-tongued" orator. We are satisfied with the verdict of anybody, with fair judgment, who hears both men. The Colonel is in fine spirits, good voice and robust physical condition. He walks, talks and feels like a man destined for victory."

☞ The CAROLINIAN has glowing accounts of the impression made by Hon. Elihu A. White in his canvass. The people are greatly surprised at his political information, his vigorous thought and his effective presentation of the Republican side of issues involved. He has the most respectful attention at every meeting, and is making hosts of friends wherever he goes. He is going to be elected.

☞ D. S. Lister and J. K. Abbett candidates for the Senate, made short speeches here on Monday. They are both plain, unpretending farmers, so of course there was no oratorical display. Mr. Lister "let off" confining himself to State issues, mainly in opposition to the present unjust system of county government, favoring a more equitable system of working the public roads and other legislation in the interest of the people. Mr. Abbett dwelt largely on the past but acknowledged that when in the legislature of 1875 he helped to pass a law taking from the people the right to vote for their county officers, and favored the present system of county government. He surprised his friends by his position. They knew him as a successful business man, but they had no idea that he was so thoroughly versed and that he could at all cope with his opponent who is a professional speaker; but he did, and successfully too. And he is doing it wherever they speak. In his discussion of the Tariff he shows what it has done and is doing for the great material interests of the country, and he proves that the trend of Democratic legislation is to Free Trade, which will inevitably bring disaster and ruin to our industries and our labor; he arraigns the Democratic party for its violation of every promise made to the people; for its reckless expenditure of the public money, and for its hypocricy in the matter of the civil service. He is making a magnificent canvass.

☞ "Political Student" has evidently studied to little practical purpose. Free trade means the erecting of commercial barriers which, with all our energies and vast resources, we cannot overleap. Hitherto, under the principle of protection, we have progressed in the march of material wealth and prosperity until new inventions and forms of machinery are constantly required to keep pace with our progressive developement. But if from any false conceptions of duty towards others or ourselves, we should be persuaded to abandon this great principle and leave our natural resources to waste before our eyes, we should not long escape the humiliating condition of seeing our farms crowded with surplus productions rotting for the want of a market, our manufacturing establishments sinking into decay, our laboring population without employment, our commerce reduced to comparatively nothing, and a nation which has thus far attracted the admiration and excited the wonder of the world, slowly, perhaps, but surely, sinking into infirmity.

☞ Corn was 51 cents at Norfolk yesterday.

☞ Perquimans Court at Hertford next week. We hope to meet a number of our friends there on Monday.

☞ There are two ways to "get even" with a man, both of which the CAROLINIAN approves,—one is to pay him what you owe, the other is to make him what he owes you—if you can.

☞ Saturday was one of the most sacred days of the Hebrew faith, being what they call "Yom Kipper," or Day of Atonement. Every consistent Jew observes it by absolute fasting and the suspension of all secular business.

☞ The Republicans of the Second Senatorial District met at Plymouth on the 10th inst and nominated N. B. Yeager of Washington county, and Samuel F. Osborne of Beaufort county, for Senators.

☞ On Monday of last week the country heard from the President—a batch of jesuitic platitudes; on Tuesday from Maine—a plurality of 18,000 Republican votes; on Wednesday from General Harrison—a letter of acceptance full of sound doctrine, pithily and pointedly expressed. It was a pretty good week for the party to which the people are about to commit their interests.

☞ The Newberne Journal talks in the following very sensible way:—

"Home productions, home industry, home schools, home artisans, home mechanics, and home laborers make a people what they are. Patronize your own people in everything from a shingle to a steamship. That's the way to build up your city."

That is what the CAROLINIAN fully believes and it is the policy it has always advocated. It is the true course, not only in local affairs, business and trade, but in National as well.

☞ "Inquirer" wants to know how the CAROLINIAN meets the statement of President Cleveland that the tariff increases for the consumer the prices of every protected article he uses—that the duty is added to its cost and the cost is paid by the people? The answer is that facts and figures do not sustain the President. The effect of protection is to encourage home competition, which has invariably reduced prices. The result is that many articles of common use are cheaper to-day than they were thirty years ago, when the tariff on these articles was much lower than it is now. If Cleveland is right, they ought to cost much more than they did then. They cost much less. For other information write to Hon. Wm McKinley, M. C. Washington, D. C. for copy of his speech on the Tariff.

☞ Messrs White and Skinner, candidates for Congress, spoke here on Monday. There was a good crowd and the discussion was courteous, dignified and patriotic. Mr. White's speech was good and strong, one of the most favorable impressions he has ever made in this section. He surprised his friends. They knew him as a successful business man, but they had no idea that he was so thoroughly versed and that he could at all cope with his opponent who is a professional speaker; but he did, and successfully too. And he is doing it wherever they speak. In his discussion of the Tariff he shows what it has done and is doing for the great material interests of the country, and he proves that the trend of Democratic legislation is to Free Trade, which will inevitably bring disaster and ruin to our industries and our labor; he arraigns the Democratic party for its violation of every promise made to the people; for its reckless expenditure of the public money, and for its hypocricy in the matter of the civil service. He is making a magnificent canvass.

☞ To meet an extra demand for this week's CAROLINIAN we are obliged to print a number of half sheets.

☞ "Young Voter" is correct. Every time the Tariff has been repealed it has contracted the currency, destroyed business, and produced bankruptcy. Like causes produce like effects. Do not vote for Tom Skinner who favors the Mills bill.

☞ Don't be afraid of being called a "book farmer." Remember that all the great improvements and advances made in agrteulture, are the results of work done by these so-called "book farmers," and the more we have of them the better for the country and for us.

—Do not wait any longer but go and see that new kiln of Brick just burned by Thompson & Son. Every body says they can't be beaten because they are larger and harder than any sold before in this City.

LOCAL MENTION.

Nearly four summer wanderers have returned.—If you want sweet figs and well-baked bread, go to Sugg's Bakery, on Road street. We speak whereof we know.—Mrs. L. C. Underwood arrived on Saturday.—Moses Weisel left for New York on Monday to purchase his fall stock.—"I endorse what you say on the Market house question," was the greeting we received from a number of business men last week, and they were not all Republicans either. It is not a question of party but of wise policy.—The Kramer Brothers are making a large addition to their new Mill, and the Railroad Company are adding 300 feet to their wharf.—Mrs. Judge Pool left on Monday on a visit to Newport R. I.—Mr. C. P. Patterson, one the Teachers in the Academy, has arrived. The Academy opens on Monday.—Lev. G. Guirkin and T. R. Mann jr., left on yesterday, the former for the Military Academy at Bethel, Va., the latter for the Suffolk Military School. —W. D. Latturop is back again and will soon start the Oil Mill.—At a meeting of the Town Commissioners held last night Drs Griggs, Wood Lumsden, McIntosh and Cartwright, with the Mayor, were appointed a Board of Health with authority to establish quarantine regulations.—Mrs P. W. Melick leaves to-day on a several weeks visit in Pennsylvania and New York.

—WEATHER INDICATIONS: Strong winds from competitors, accompanied by a volume of local rains which will wash things threadbare—to be filled by low prices in all kinds of goods, sold by Robinson & Co.

☞ "Citizen" asks, "Is it true that Cleveland, while Governor of New York approved a bill providing for mixed schools?" Of course it is true. The bill was passed May 5th, 1864. It provides that the public schools "shall be open for the education of pupils for whom admission is sought without regard to race or color." It was signed by Grover Cleveland the same day it was passed.

☞ The CAROLINIAN will be sent during the campaign for 25 cents.

—Linen Dusters reduced at Fowler & Co's from $1.25 to 75c, and $1.75 down to $1.00, to close out. These goods are first-class. Let those who can't come send by mail; money refunded if unsatisfactory.

The W. L. Douglas advertised shoes are made of the best vici kid stock, and are the most stylish, comfortable shoes in the market. They are perfectly smooth inside, no tacks, or wax thread to hurt the feet, and as easy as hand sewed shoes. Read his advertisement in this paper. H. Weisel sole Agent for Elizabeth City.

☞ Republicans! the watchword of this campaign in this District is work! *Hard work*, UNREMITTING WORK! There is everything in the political situation, National, State and District, to inspire every Republican worthy the name to do his utmost. This done, and victory will follow.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine for October contains many interesting and valuable articles, all freshly written and brightly illustrated. The continued story "Genevieve," a story of the Huguenot troubles in France, opens the number. "Faithful in Love" is touching and "Rubens" is entertaining. The illustrated articles are Pioneer Missions in Central Africa, with portraits of celebrated African explorers; Marseilles; Cave Homes and Shrines; Dolls and Doll makers; Francis Scott Key; and Madame Dieulafoy and her Travels. A vigorous sermon by Dr. Talmage entitled "The Age of Swindle" will provoke thought and comment. The poems and short articles are good, and so are the engravings.

THE BLAIR BILL.

The following table shows the amount of money each county in the First District of North Carolina will receive for school purposes if the Republicans get control of Congress and pass the Blair Educational Bill. Vote for Elihu A. White, who favors it.

Beaufort	$71,293,92
Camden,	25,597,92
Carteret,	39,918,72
Chowan,	32,232,00
Currituck	26,422,08
Dare,	13.231,44
Gates,	36,299,76
Hertford,	48.319,44
Hyde.	30,671,20
Martin,	53,611,20
Pamlico.	25,787,84
Pasquotank,	42,305,52
Perquimans,	38,612,28
Pitt.	88,907,28
Tyrrell,	17,533,60
Washington,	36,726,24
Total,	$627,270,44

CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

Hon. E. A. WHITE. Republican candidate for Congress in the First District, and Hon, T. G. Skinner. Democratic candidate, will meet the people at the following times and places:

Monday,	September	17,	Elizabeth City
Tuesday,	"	18,	Plymouth.
Wednesday,	"	19,	Cresswell.
Thursday	"	20,	Gum Neck
Friday,	"	21	Columbia.
Monday,	"	24,	Hertford.
Saturday	"	29	Manteo.
Monday,	October	1	Chickamicom'o
Wednesday,	"	3,	Hatteras.
Thursday	"	4,	Ocracoke.
Goose Creek Isl'd		Saturday	6
Pamlico		Monday	8
Grantsboro		Tuesday	9
Edward's Mill		Wednesday	10
Chockowinity		Thursday	11
Pantego		Friday	12
Sladesville		Saturday	13
Swan Quarter		Monday	15
Lake Landing		Tuesday	16
Fairfield		Wednesday	17
Wardsville		Saturday	20
Jamesville		Tuesday	23
Robersonville		Wednesday	24

☞ Other appointments will be announced hereafter.

ELECTORAL CANVASS.

Geo. A. Sparrow and Geo. H. Brown jr., Republican and Democratic candidates for Presidential Electors, will address the people in joint discussion as follows:

Aurora,	Saturday, September	15
Fairfield,	Wednesday, "	19
Swan Quarter,	Thursday, "	20
Sladesville,	Friday, "	21
Yeatesville	Saturday, "	22
Plymouth,	Tuesday, "	25
Cresswell,	Wednesday, "	26
Columbia,	Thursday "	27
Robersonville	Saturday "	29
Hertford	Monday, October	1
Hertford	Tuesday "	2
Elizabeth City	Wednesday "	3
Camden C. H.,	Thursday "	4
Simpson	Friday "	5
Shiloh	Saturday "	6
Edenville	Monday "	8
Morrisboro	Tuesday "	9
Harrellsville	Wednesday "	10
Jamesville	Thursday "	11
School	Friday "	12
Williamston	Saturday "	13

☞ Other appointments will be announced.

UNCLE CLEVE.

AIR.—In the Sweet By and By.

There's a time that is coming for you Uncle Cleve!
You've been cast in the balance and weighed!
Honest Injun in your shame don't believe, Uncle Cleve!
Then, besides, there's your British Free Trade!

In the past some received you as wise, Uncle Cleve;
Thought you honest, clear-headed and bold
But your tricks they soon learned to despise Uncle Cleve,
As you left them all out in the cold.

You'll observe all you're going to get, Uncle Cleve!
As up the Salt River you go!
And its hoped that you never will forget, Uncle Cleve
When you're buried deep under the snow.

In the sweet by and by, by and by,
You will find false pretenses are o'er,
And without e'en a sigh, e'en a sigh,
We'll rejoice that we know you no more

A Democratic Rebuke.

Newberne Journal.

We take no stock in the charge made against Col. Dockery of being a low demagogue and political trickster; nor do we fear that he, if elected Governor, would take us back to the dark days of 68-69. We do not think such charges will deter any democrat from voting for him. Nor will that other charge that he has voted for a negro seriously damage him, because, it a republican and a negro is nominated by his party, who is capable and honest, it is his duty to his party to vote for the nominee, just as it is the duty of democrats to vote for Judge Fowle, knowing that he is an honest man, a capable man, a fearless defender of the constitution and the liberties of the people, and in favor of limiting taxation to the needs of the government economically administered.

* * *

The attempt to drive democrats from Dockery by appealing to their prejudices will not avail much: in fact it is an insult to their intelligence.

Another Log Cabin send-off.

N. Y. Mail and Express.

The Harrison campaign of 1888 gets a "send-off" in Maine as effective and glorious as that which stirred the enthusiasm of the supporters of Harrison in that cyclone campaign of 1840, when Maine went for Governor Kent in such a profane but encouraging way.

No Juggle or Juggler to Maine.

Boston Advertiser.

Maine has spoken with no uncertain sound. The Pine Tree and Green Mountain states send the answer back to Oregon—"The juggle will not do and the jugglers must step down and out.

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following. Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with Abscess of Lungs and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewart, Decature, O., says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of lung troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect srefaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box FOR SALE BY WOOD & WADSWORTH.

ART SCHOOL.

Studio at Photograph Gallery, Road Street, Elizabeth City N. C.

Will Open Monday September 10.

Every afternoon, Saturdays excepted.

Pencil Drawing, one hour lessons, per month, $1.00

Crayon and Charcoal Drawing, per month $2.00

Painting in Oil, Water Colors; per month, one hour lessons. $5,00

The work is well graded, and satisfaction is assured to all.

With many thanks to former patrons, I hope for many more pupils this year and will try to deserve favor

MRS. H. MURPHY.

ROYAL

BAKING

POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powder. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall Street New York.

TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.

NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE 22, TAKES EFFECT APRIL 30, 1888.

Mail and Express (Southbound) daily, except Sunday, leaves Elizabeth City 12:30 P. M. Northbound leaves at 3:30 P. M.

The Accommodation daily, except Sundays, leaves at 6:00 A. M., and arrives at 9:30 A. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the passenger Station of the Norfolk Western Railroad, at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines

For Baltimore, daily.—With steamboats for all points on Albemarle Sound, Norfolk, Virginia Beach, Pamlico, Pungo and Neuse rivers.

At Edenton—With N. & W. R. R. Co's steamboats Plymouth, M. L. Roberts and Newbern, for all points on Chowan, Scuppernong, Roanoke, Cashie, Alligator and Pungo rivers, and Jamesville & Washington R. R. and Albemarle & Raleigh railroads, and with steamer Smyrna for Bertie county for Hamilton, Williamston and Hassell and all landings on the Chowan and Meherrin Rivers.

The steamer Plymouth, plying between Edenton and Williamston, will go to Hamilton on Tuesday and Friday of each week leaving that place at 6 o'clock A. M., or Wednesday and Saturday.

Norfolk Passenger and Freight Station at Norfolk and Western Railroad Depot.

Freight received daily, except Sundays.

Through tickets on sale and baggage check at all principal stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion steamers and N. Y. and N. R. R. from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

M. K. KING, General Manager.

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular line of steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through Cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

☞ Do not ask goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch, as follows: From Norfolk, by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Baltimore by P. W. & B. R. R., President St., Station, Philadelphia Pennsylvania R. R., Dock St., Station, New York by Pier R. R., Pier 27 North River.

T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT DISMAL SWAMP CANAL,
Norfolk, Va., Feb 14, 1888.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL, will admit sharp-built vessels drawing five feet water, lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 98 feet, and 18½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office.

Vessels over 70 feet length and over 15 feet beam, (one dimension) called for by the Charter, navigate the Canal at their own risk.

HENRY ROBERTS, Superintendent

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS

PALEMON JOHN, NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

C. C. POOL,
Attorney & Counselor-at-Law
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Collections promptly made. ☞ Special attention given to real estate.

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Will practice in all the Courts of North Carolina. Prompt attention given to collections.

R. H. McINTOSH,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office at residence, on South Road Str
ELIZABETH CITY N. C.

NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA. In the Superior Court of Dare County.

J. W. Albertson, Trustee, Plaintiff against J. W. Etheridge, and Carrie F. Etheredge, Defendants.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court from the affidavits of the plaintiff that an action has been commenced and summons issued in the foregoing cause, and that the defendants are non-residents of the State of North Carolina and after due diligence cannot be found in said State, that the defendants are proper parties to this action and have property id said State; this plaintiff has a good cause of action against them and this Court has jurisdiction of the same. Now therefore it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, N. C. for six successive weeks, commanding the said defendants to appear before this the Superior Court to be held at Manteo in Dare county on the ninth Monday after this the first Monday in September 1888, to plead, answer or demur to the complaint of plaintiff, as they may be advised or judgement will be rendered against them by default according to the relief prayed for in said complaint.

The purpose of this action is to obtain judgment against those defendants for the sum of $2000,00 due by note, dated 21st day of May 1887, with interest thereon, and to foreclose a mortgage executed by said defendants dated 21st day of May 1887, registered in Registrar's office in Dare Co. Book E., page 389, to secure said indebtedness. This the 27 day of Aug. 1888.

JOHN W. EVANS, Clerk S. C.

We Won't Wait!

FOR WEATHER, OR

SIGH FOR THE SEASONS

If the summer is backward, we are forward. If the seasons are late, are on hand with

A STOCK THAT MUST BE SOLD.

We will cut the cost to the circumstances, and convince you that

A BARGAIN IS ALWAYS IN SEASON

We can't force a Season, but we ca

Force a Sale

and the way we shall do it is by putting

Prices Away Down!

DOWN THEY GO!

Come, see and be convinced that

Our Loss is Your Gain!

MOSES WEISEL,

CORNER MAIN & WATER STREETS, ELIZABETH CITY.

Wholesale Department.

FOWLER & CO. have opened a Wholesale Dry goods, Notions and Shoe Department above their Retail Store, and invite the Merchants of Eastern Carolina to call and examine Goods. Prices Guaranteed.

Carpet Department.

Back of their Shoe Store FOWLER & CO have opened a Carpet Room, where you will find Brussels, Tavestry, Ingrains, Cotton and Hemp Carpets, Mattings, Smyrna Tapestry and Oil Cloths and Mats, and Floor Oil Cloth 1 to 2 yards wide.

Clothing Department.

Back of their Dry Goods Store FOWLER & CO., have opened a Clothing Department, where you can get Men and Boys Clothing at $3 a suit up.

FOWLER & CO., have 1300 feet more Space now to do business in and their customers will find their D Goods Store now comfortable and a larger variety of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Underwear, Blankets and Notions and Gents Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., to select from than ever before.

FOWLER & CO'S, Shoe Store is ever run with Boots, Shoes and Hats, by every one who comes is politely waited on. Mail orders promptly filled.

J. B. FLORA

GROCER and TOBACCONIST,

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

PROVISIONS, HAY, LIME, CEMENT, HAIR, PAINTS, OILS, ETC

South West Corner Main and Water Streets.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

FLORA'S reputation for being one of the best BUYERS to be found anywhere having been established. Buying large quantities direct from the Manufacturers, thereving the "middle man's" profit, enables him to sell cheaper and put money in the pockets of his customers.

If you have not called on him do so at once; he will save you money

Dupont's Powder, Seal N, C. Smoking Tobacco, James Reed & Co.'s Cakes an Crackers, Harrison Bro's & Co.s R. M. Paints, Atmor's Mince Meat and English Plum Pudding, Sold at Factory Prices.

☞ The Highest Cash Prices paid for all Country Produce

WARES.—Queens-Ware, Porcelain, French & Decoratedware, Glass-ware Chandeliers, Window Glass, ct

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The latest News, Periodicals & Librraes

Full Assortment.

Bibles, School Books, Poets, Novels, etc., at New York Prices

ALBUMS, SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES, STATIONERY, Tablets, Blank Books, Musical Instruments, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery etc,

P. W. MELICK.

Be all mans call and see ME Wholesale and Retail Establishment, you want to Save Money.

FURNITURE, House-hold Furnishing Goods, Tinware, Wooden-ware Table Cutlery Baskets, Childrens' Carriages, Pictures, Novelties, Carpets Floor & Table Oil Cloth, Wall Paper.

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HEALTH WAISTS, UNION UNDERGARMENTS, SKIRT SUSPENDERS, STOCKING SUPPORTERS.

All sorts of Healthful Garments, at reasonable prices.

Family Electric Batteries, Syringes, Water Bags, and Invalids' Supplies of every description.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

SANITARY SUPPLY CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

HEALTH FOODS

For all classes of invalids. Genuine in quality, and reasonable in price.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

SANITARY FOOD FOR INFANTS.

Prevents and cures Cholera Infantum. The cheapest and the best in the market.

SANITARIUM FOOD CO.,
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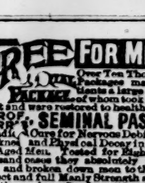
FREE For Men Only. Over Ten Thousand Test Cases. Pamphlet mailed to persons writing. Many of whom took a full treatment and were restored to health by use of PROF. HARTE'S SEMINAL PASTILLES. A Radical Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness and Physical Decay in Young or Middle Aged Men. Tested for Eight Years in many thousand cases they absolutely restore prematurely aged and broken down men to the full enjoyment of perfect and full Manly Strength and Vigorous Health. To those who suffer from the many obscure diseases brought about by Indiscretion, Exposure, Over-Brain Work, or too free Indulgence, we ask that you send us your name with statement of your trouble, and secure a TRIAL PACKAGE FREE, with Illust'd Pamphlet &c. RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial of our Appliance. Ask for Terms.



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Avoid the imposition of pretended free offers. Be sure the preparation of genuine merit before writing. Take a Pastille each night with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. CURED Sealed, mailed, free of observation on receipt of price, or by application to the sole proprietors of the Pastilles. Each Pastille is fully warranted. The functions of the human organism restored, developed and invigorated, the symptoms of ills are given heed to, the cause becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and health.

TREATMENT.—One Month, $5. Two Mos. $8. Three, $7

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GRANITE IRONWARE.

FOR BROILING, BAKING, BOILING, PRESERVING.

IS LIGHT; HANDSOME, WHOLESOME, DURABLE.

The Best Ware Made for the Kitchen.

Manufactured only by the

St. Louis Stamping Co. St. Louis

For Sale by all Stove, Hardware and House Furnishing Dealers.

Cook Book and Price List Free on Application. Be Sure to Mention this Paper.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

Accepting the Democratic Nomination for President.

Presentation of His Views on the Public Questions of the Day.

The letter of President Cleveland, accepting the Democratic nomination for President, has been made public. Mr. Cleveland begins by saying:

"WASHINGTON, September 8, 1888.
"*Hon. Patrick A. Collins and others, Committee Etc.:*

"GENTLEMEN—In addressing to you my formal acceptance of the nomination to the Presidency of the United States, my thoughts persistently dwelt upon the impressive relation of such action to the American people, whose confidence is thus invoked, and to the political party to which I belong, just entering upon a contest for continued supremacy.

"The world does not afford a spectacle more sublime than is furnished when millions of free and intelligent American citizens select their Chief Magistrate and bid one of their number to find the highest earthly honor and the full measure of public duty in ready submission to their will.

"It follows that a candidate for this high office can never forget that when the turmoil and the strife which attend the selection of its incumbent shall be heard no more there must be in the quiet calm which follows a complete and solemn self-consecration by the people's chosen President of every faculty and endeavor to the service of a confiding and generous nation of freemen.

"These thoughts are intensified by the light of my experience in the Presidential office, which has soberly impressed me with the severe responsibility which it imposes, while it has quickened my love for American institutions and taught me the priceless value of the trust of my countrymen."

The Democratic platform is endorsed by the President in the following paragraph:

"The pledges contained in the platform adopted by the late Convention of the National Democracy lead to the advancement of these objects and insure good government—the aspiration of every true American citizen and the motive for every patriotic action and effort. In the consciousness that much has been done in the direction of good government by the present administration, and submitting its record to the fair inspection of my countrymen, I indorse the platform thus presented, with the determination that if I am again called to the Chief Magistracy there shall be a continuance of devoted endeavor to advance the interests of the entire country."

On the tariff question the President says:

"Our scale of Federal taxation and its consequences largely engross at this time the attention of our citizens, and the people are soberly considering the necessity of measures of relief. Our Government is the creation of the people, established to carry out their desires and accomplish their good. It was founded on justice, and was made for a free, intelligent, and virtuous people. It is only useful when within their control, and only serves them well when regulated and guided by their constant touch. It is a free Government because it guarantees to every American citizen the unrestricted personal use and enjoyment of all the reward of his toil and of all his income except what may be his fair contribution to necessary public expense. Therefore it is not only the right but the duty of a free people, in the enforcement of this guarantee, to insist that such expense should be strictly limited to the actual public needs. It seems perfectly clear that when the Government, this instrumentality created and maintained by the people to do their bidding, turns upon them and, through an utter perversion of its powers, extorts from their labor and capital tribute largely in excess of public necessities, the creature has rebelled against the creator and the masters are robbed by their servants.

"The cost of the government must continue to be met by tariff duties collected at our Custom Houses upon imported goods, and by internal revenue taxes assessed upon spirituous and malt liquors, tobacco, and oleomargarine. I suppose it is needless to explain that all these duties and assessments are added to the price of the articles upon which they are levied, and thus become a tax upon all those who buy these articles for use and consumption. I suppose, too, it is well understood that the effect of this tariff taxation is not limited to the consumers of important articles, but that the duties imposed upon such articles permit a corresponding increase in price to be laid upon domestic productions of the same kind, which increase, paid by all our people as consumers of home productions and entering every American home, constitutes a form of taxation as certain and as inevitable as though the amount was annually paid into the hand of the tax gatherer. These results are inseparable from the plan we have adopted for the collection of our revenue by tariff duties. They are not mentioned to discredit the system, but by way of preface to the statement that every million of dollars collected at our Custom Houses for duties upon imported articles and paid into the public Treasury represent many millions more, which, though never reaching the National Treasury, are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from our tariff laws.

"In these circumstances, and in view of this necessary effect of the operation of our plan for raising revenue, the absolute duty of limiting the rate of tariff charges to the necessities of a frugal and economical administration of the government seems to be perfectly plain. The continuance, upon the pretext of meeting public expenditures, of such a scale of tariff taxation as draws from the substance of the people a sum largely in excess of public needs is surely something which, under a Government based upon justice, and which finds its strength and usefulness in the faith and trust of the people, ought not to be tolerated. While the heaviest burdens incident to the necessities of the government are uncomplainingly borne, light burdens become grievous and intolerable when not justified by such necessities. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation.

"And yet this is our condition. We are annually collecting at our Custom Houses and by means of our internal revenue taxation many millions in excess of all legitimate public needs. As a consequence there now remains in the National Treasury a surplus of more than $130,000,000. No better evidence could be furnished that the people are exorbitantly taxed. The extent of this superfluous burden indicated by this surplus will be better appreciated when it is suggested that such surplus alone represents taxation aggregating more than $10,000 in a county containing 50,000 inhabitants."

"Taxation has always been the feature of organized government the hardest to reconcile with the people's ideas of freedom and happiness. When presented in a direct form nothing will arouse popular discontent more quickly and profoundly than unjust and unnecessary taxation. Our farmers, mechanics, laborers, and all our citizens closely scan the slightest increase in the taxes assessed upon their lands and other property and demand good reasons for such increase. And yet they seem to be expected, in some quarters, to regard the unnecessary volume of insidious and indirect taxation visited upon them by our present rate of tariff duties with indifference, if not with favor.

After further reference to the tariff question the President says:

"We fully appreciate the importance to the country of our domestic industrial enterprises. In the rectification of existing wrongs their maintenance and prosperity should be carefully and in a friendly spirit considered. Even such reliance upon present revenue arrangements as have been invited or encouraged should be fairly and justly regarded. Abrupt and radical changes which might endanger such enterprises, and injuriously affect the interests of labor dependent upon their success and continuance, are not contemplated or intended. But we know the cost of our domestic manufactured products is increased and their price to the consumer enhanced by the duty imposed upon the raw material used in their manufacture. We know that this increased cost prevents the sale of our productions at foreign markets in competition with those countries which have the advantage of free raw material. We know that, confined to a home market, our manufacturing operations are curtailed, their demand for labor irregular, and the rate of wages paid uncertain. We propose, therefore, to stimulate our domestic industrial enterprises by freeing from duty the important raw materials which, by the employment of labor, are used in our home manufactures, thus extending the markets for their sale and permitting an increased and steady production with the allowance of abundant profits.

"True to the undeviating course of the Democratic party, we will not neglect the interests of labor and our workingmen. In all efforts to remedy existing evils, we will furnish no excuse for the loss of employment or the reduction of the wage of honest toil. On the contrary, we propose in any adjustment or our revenue laws to concede such encouragement and advantage to the employers of domestic labor as will easily compensate for any difference that may exist between the standard of wages which should be paid to our laboring men and the rate allowed in other countries. We propose, too, by extending the markets for our manufacturers to promote the steady employment of labor, while by cheapening the cost of the necessaries of life we increase the purchasing power of the workingman's wages and add to the comforts of his home."

From the tariff question the President turns to trusts and combinations, about which he says:

"The platform adopted by the late National Convention of our party contains the following declaration:

"Judged by Democratic principles the interests of the people are betrayed when, by unnecessary taxation, trusts and combinations are permitted and fostered which, while unduly enriching the few that combine, rob the body of our citizens by depriving them as purchasers of the benefits of natural competition."

"Such combinations have always been condemned by the Democratic Party. The declaration of its National Convention is sincerely made, and no member of our party will be found excusing the existence or belittling the pernicious results of these devices to wrong the people. Under various names they have been punished by the common law for hundreds of years, and they have lost none of their hateful features because they have assumed the name of trusts instead of conspiracies. We believe that these trusts are the natural offspring of a market artificially restricted; that an inordinately high tariff, besides furnishing the temptation for their existence, enlarges the limit within which they may operate against the people, and thus increase the extent of their power for wrongdoing. With an unalterable hatred of all such schemes, we count the checking of their baleful operations among the good results promised by revenue reform.

"While we cannot avoid partisan misrepresentation our position upon the question of revenue reform should be so plainly stated as to admit of no misunderstanding. We have entered upon no crusade of free trade. The reform we seek to inaugurate is predicated upon the utmost care for established industries and enterprises, a jealous regard for the interests of American labor, and a sincere desire to relieve by country from the injustice and danger of a condition which threatens evil to all the people of the land. We are dealing with no imaginary danger. Its existence has been repeatedly confessed by all political parties, and pledges of a remedy have been made on all sides."

After attacking the Republican party for its position in regard to a tariff bill, and asserting that the National Republican platform offers the people free tobacco and free whisky, the President concludes as follows:

"With firm faith in the intelligence and patriotism of our countrymen, and relying upon the conviction that misrepresentation will not influence them, prejudice will not cloud their understanding, and that menace will not intimidate them, let us urge the people's interest and public duty for the vindication of our attempt to inaugurate a righteous and beneficent reform.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings.

170TH DAY.—The House Chinese Exclusion bill was brought up for consideration. Mr. Gorman moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Foreign Relations. This motion was lost—20 to 19. The bill was then passed, 37 to 3 (Brown, Hoar and Wilson of Iowa). Messrs. Sherman and Ingalls did not vote. A motion to reconsider was made, but pending a vote the body adjourned.

171ST DAY.—The motion to reconsider the Chinese Exclusion bill was discussed by Messrs. Sherman, Morgan, Mitchell, Vest and Hoar. No action was taken....The conference reports on the Fortifications and Army Appropriations bills were adopted....The Senate refused to concur in the House amendment reducing to $75 per month the pension for the widow of General Kilpatrick. A conference was ordered.

172D DAY.—The Senate adopted a resolution providing for an investigation of the charges against Assistant Librarian McKee....The Retaliation bill reached the Senate and was promptly referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations....The House bill for the allowance of certain claims, known as the Fourth of July claims, was passed. A bill was reported declaring all trusts, agreements or combinations between persons and corporations unlawful....The Chinese Exclusion bill came up again, and Mr. Stewart spoke in advocacy of it. Mr. Teller criticised the manner in which the bill had been introduced....Mr. Plumb offered a resolution requiring the President to transmit all correspondence or communications concerning the recent Chinese treaty.

173D DAY.—The President sent to the Senate a response to the resolution calling for copies of all communications remonstrating against discrimination against American vessels passing through Canadian canals and American vessels engaged in the fisheries....Mr. George offered an amendment to the Trust bill. The amendment consists of four additional sections, the most important of them being one making it the duty of the President, when satisfied that the price of any article of merchandise is raised in consequence of agreements or combinations, to issue his proclamation suspending temporarily the collection of import duties on such article. The bill went over.

174TH DAY.—The Chinese Exclusion bill was discussed by Messrs. Jones and Vest, and an agreement was made to take a vote on the motion to reconsider....Mr. Platt introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire as to a foreign trust controlling the copper production in the United States, thereby increasing the cost of articles made from it.

House Proceedings.

207TH DAY.—The debate in the House on the Retaliation bill consumed the entire session. The bill was discussed by Messrs. Nutting, Cannon, and Whiting for the Republicans, and Hooker for the Administration. By unanimous consent the vote on the bill was postponed, and the debate will continue.

208TH DAY.—The Retaliation bill was again brought up for discussion. Messrs. White, Wilson, Cochran, Cummings, McAdoo, Bayne and McMillen delivered speeches on the subject, after which a vote was taken and the measure was passed by 154 yeas against 72 nays. Messrs. White, Bayne, Dalzell and Lind voted in the negative.

209TH DAY.—The conference reports on the Fortifications and Army Appropriation bills were adopted....The conference report on the Sundry Civil bill was further considered....A bill was introduced for the construction of an inland waterway from New River, N. C., to Florida. It carries an appropriation of $1,000,000.... A bill was introduced to admit free of duty all kinds of cotton bagging....A bill to amend the naturalization laws of the United States giving to the District and Circuit Courts of the United States and the District and Supreme Courts of the Territories and of the District of Columbia exclusive jurisdiction of the naturalization of aliens, was introduced.

210TH DAY.—A resolution was introduced for the appointment of a committee to investigate the circumstances surrounding the contract for the Brooklyn Federal building....Mr. Kelley announced that Mr. Stallknecker was the member charged with having attempted to influence the architect of the Congressional Library building.

211TH DAY.—The House resumed the consideration of the conference report upon the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. A clause was agreed to which provides for the appropriation of $100,000 for the purpose of investigating the extent to which the arid region of the West can be redeemed by irrigation. A Senate amendment which gave rise to discussion was that appropriating $200,000 for the establishment of a zoological park in Washington. It was lost....The Senate bill was passed amending the act relating to postal crimes....The Judiciary Committee reported a bill to create a Court of Patent Appeals. The bill provides that the court shall consist of one Chief and two Associate Justices, drawing salaries of $7000 per annum and the proper clerical and reportorial staff....The Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department reported a bill to appoint a Board of three officers of the corps of engineers to investigate the claims of certain citizens of New York and New Jersey for damages to their planted oysters in Raritan Bay by dredgers in the employ of the United States Government in 1881.

212TH DAY.—A resolution was passed extending until October 1 the appropriations under the Sundry Civil bill....The Senate bill amending the Interstate Commerce law and providing that in all civil actions under the law the State courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with United States Courts, and that one uniform classification shall be provided to common carriers for the guidance in making their schedule of rates, was passed.

COD FISHERS DROWNED.

One Hundred and Thirty-seven French Sailors Perish.

Captain Ryan, of the schooner A. D. Story, which has just arrived from a whaling voyage, reports great destruction among the French fishing fleet on the south coast of Iceland. As this is the cod fishing ground for the French the whole French fleet were concentrated in this locality when a terrible storm came up, which engulfed six vessels and their crews. One other vessel lost her captain and three men. As near as could be ascertained the number lost was 137.

Many of the vessels were so badly damaged that they had to be abandoned, and three hundred men were left in a destitute condition in Iceland until a steamer carried them away. They endured many hardships while there, the supply of food being limited.

MARY MOORE, of New Lexington, Ohio completed the purchase of her wedding outfit and then died suddenly at home. She was to have been married a few days ago.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

WILLIAM HOPKINS, fifty years old, and his five-year-old daughter were burned to death in a fire which destroyed his house near Milford, Del.

THE little hamlet of Ingham's Mills, N. Y., was the scene of a terrible boiler explosion resulting in the death of Adam Keiser, Jr., aged seventeen, and Arthur Leavitt, the engineer, aged seventeen. The injured were Adam Keiser, Sr., both legs broken, and Jacob Keiser, one leg broken and injured internally. Two horses were instantly killed. The explosion was caused by carelessness, a brick having been left on the safety valve.

FREDERIC E. BEARDSLEE, an electrical expert, killed himself in New York City by swallowing cyanide of potassium. Despondency owing to sickness and poverty was the cause.

THE loss by the recent frost in Maine has been estimated at $1,000,000.

CHARLES FREDERICK HERRESHOFF, the builder of boats, has died at his residence at Bristol, R. I., of pneumonia. He was in his eightieth year.

J. COLBY DREW, of Lynn, Mass, who confesses to forgeries aggregating $20,000, has surrendered to Marshal King. He had charge of the financial affairs of W. F. Monroe, a grocer, to whose notes he forged indorsements. Drew had plenty of time to escape, but he preferred to surrender himself.

WM. P. EMORY, age seventy-eight, a wealthy bank President of Flemington, N. J., drowned himself in a drainage pool near his barn, prompted by despondency caused by the recent death of his wife.

THE Maine State election resulted in a Republican victory, unofficial figures giving Burleigh a majority of about 20,000 for Governor. All four Congressmen elected are Republicans. The State Senate was reported solidly Republican, and the lower branch of the Legislature is four-fifths Republican.

REAR ADMIRAL LUCE, commanding the United States North American squadron, has sailed from New York for Norfolk, Va., on the eighteen foot steam barge Vixen, that boat being his temporary flagship.

THE amount of the defalcation of Cashier Breed, of Hartford, Conn., who committed suicide, is $108,000.

CAPTAIN ANDREWS, the daring seaman who attempted to cross the Atlantic in a small open sail boat, was picked up in mid-ocean by a passing vessel in an exhausted condition and brought back to Boston, whence he sailed.

South and West.

EX-COUNTY TREASURER JOHN C. GRAVES, of Corydon, Ind., has been found to be a defaulter to the amount of $14,000.

AN internal tribal war has broken out in Indian Territory over the recent election, in which Governor Gay of the Chickasaw nation was elected by fifteen majority.

A SON of Albert Banta was killed at Bragtown, Ind., by his head being bitten off by a vicious horse.

A CHESAPEAKE and Ohio railroad bridge over New River, Ohio, has been carried away by a flood. Loss $50,000.

PRAIRIE fires have inflicted great damage in Edmunds and McPherson counties, Dakota.

THE Congaree River, in South Carolina, rose twenty feet in twenty-four hours, broke its banks, and did $1,000,000 damage to cotton and corn.

JOSEPH HOFFMAN, Tax Assessor of Washington county, and James Holt, a prominent planter, were sitting on the Brenham (Texas) public square, engaged in conversation, when shot from a gun, heavily loaded with buckshot, instantly killed Mr. Hoffman and fatally wounded Mr. Holt. The shot came out of the darkness and nothing could be learned as to the identity of the assassin.

THREE acres of shops in the lumber district of San Francisco were swept away by fire, causing a loss of over $1,000,000.

THE train conveying John Robinson's circus collided with a freight at Waynesville, Ohio, and five circus attaches were killed. The engine of the freight train and five coaches of the circus train were badly wrecked. The loss to property was estimated at $30,000.

THE Navajo Indian trouble in Arizona has been settled by the surrender of the six men charged with selling whisky.

WILLIAM MAHONEY, aged fifty years, and William H. Horstman, aged twenty-three, fought a duel with pistols at Cumberland, Md. Mahoney was killed, and Horstman wounded.

RAIN fell in torrents for seven days throughout North Carolina inflicting incalculable damage to crops and great disaster to railroads, mills and factories along the watercourses. The cotton crop is cut short one-third and tobacco is materially affected. The loss to railways aggregates $100,000.

AUGUSTA, Ga., has just had the highest and most disastrous flood ever known there. The Savannah river was thirty-eight feet above low water level, and nearly the whole city was inundated. Crops in the low lands were destroyed, and the loss is estimated at $1,000,000.

A GREAT parade at the Grand Army Encampment, during the Columbus, Ohio, Centennial, was reviewed by General Sherman and other distinguished persons.

Washington.

THE State Department has received a dispatch from Captain Chester, of the Galena, who was ordered to Hayti for the protection of American interests said to be imperiled by the recent revolutions, saying that the troubles in that country were at an end.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has transmitted to Congress two dispatches from the United States Minister to China, declaring that no positive information of the rejection of the treaty had been received, and that the treaty had been postponed by the Emperor for further deliberation.

THE United States War Department has directed that in contracts for supplies preference shall be given to domestic productions.

MR. CUREY, the United States Minister to Spain, has resigned, giving as a reason that the climate does not agree with him.

THE Army bill, as finally agreed upon by the conference and approved by the two houses of Congress, carries an appropriation of $24,471,330. The Fortification bill, also disposed of by Congress, appropriates $3,972,000.

THE President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Lambert Tree of Illinois, now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Belgium, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia, vice George V. N. Lothrop resigned. Edwin R. Connell, a citizen of the United States, to be Consul of the United States at Batavia. To be Secretary of the Legation of the United States: Howard Martin of New York to China; Charles K. Holliday of Kansas to Venezuela; Henry L. Elas of New York to the Argentine Republic; Henry R. Whitehouse of New York to Mexico.

Foreign.

THE East of London, England, is panic-stricken by the fourth brutal murder of women by an unknown and mysterious criminal, all the tragedies occurring under the same sensational circumstances.

M. BIHOURD, French resident in Tonquin, has been appointed Governor of Indo-China.

TWO EARTHQUAKE shocks have occurred at Vostizza, Greece, on the Corinthian Gulf, doing great damage. Troops have been despatched with a supply of tents for the homeless and provisions for the destitute.

FLOODS in the South of Spain have caused the loss of many lives and enormous damage to property.

THE Spanish mail steamer Espanola, while on the way from Havana to Matanzas, shifted her cargo and lost the mate and two seamen, who were washed overboard.

EIGHT persons have been killed and five injured by the explosion of a threshing machine at Ciron, France.

FLOODS in Austria, Spain and Mexico have caused great damage and loss of life.

NINE MEN KILLED.

Frightful Explosion in a Montana Tunnel.

Nine men were killed and six others seriously injured by the explosion of a blast in the Montana central tunnel near Helena. The tunnel is being driven from both ends, and for the last ten days workmen on each side had heard each other's movements. The gang in one end is composed of Irishmen and in the other end of Swedes. There has been great rivalry between the two gangs to see which would make the hole first.

Orders were given by the contractors to be careful and put in small blasts. Just before the night shift of Swedes quit they put in three big blasts. Orders had been previously given to drill only ten feet, but the Swedes drilled twenty feet. As the hole was nearly through the Irishmen, not knowing the Swedes had drilled so far, exploded a single cap over one of these holes, which exploded it and set off the other two blasts. Three hundred pounds of giant powder stored in the vicinity was also exploded, and the result was awful. As soon as the smoke cleared away rescuers entered the tunnel and found the remains of nine men scattered all over the place, one man being cut completely in two.

The tunnel is six thousand feet long, through granite, and this is the first accident. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of "No one to blame."

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

September Report of the Department of Agriculture.

Returns Concerning the Yield of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, etc.

The September report of the United States Department of Agriculture makes the average condition of cotton 83.8, a decline of three and a half points since the last report. The general average is slightly higher than in 1887 and 1886. The decline, while slight, has been general throughout the belt, except in North Carolina and Tennessee, where more seasonable weather has resulted in slightly improved condition. The State averages of condition are: Virginia, 84; North Carolina, 84; South Carolina, 83; Georgia, 85; Florida, 90; Alabama, 87; Mississippi, 86; Louisiana, 79; Texas, 78, Arkansas, 87; Tennessee, 95. The crop is generally somewhat late.

The report makes the average condition of corn 94.2, wheat 77.3, oats 87.2, rye 92.8, barley 86.9, buckwheat 93.7, potatoes 91.6, and tobacco 87. The returns show but very slight falling off from the exceptionally high August report of maize. The loss is almost entirely in one State, Kansas, where douth and hot, dry winds caused a decline. This high average has been exceeded but once in the past ten years, in 1885, when it stood at 95 and the largest crop ever grown was harvested. In the seven corn surplus States the average of condition is 95 against 64 at the same date in 1887. The aveages of these States are: Ohio, 99; Indiana, 99; Illinois, 98; Iowa, 99; Missouri, 93; Kansas, 89, and Nebraska, 97. In other States of large production it is: New York, 92; Pennsylvania, 96; Virginia, 92; Texas, 96; Tennessee, 95; Kentucky, 95.

The average condition of spring and winter wheat, when harvested, was 77.3 against 82 last year. The winter wheat States show a slight improvement over the last report of condition in July, but there has been a serious decline in the spring wheat region of the Northwest. The averages of the principal States are—Winter wheat: New York 86, Pennsylvania 92, Tennessee 96, Kentucky 90, Ohio 90, Michigan 78, Indiana 64, Illinois 72, Missouri 75, Kansas 90, California 85, Oregon 94. Spring wheat: Wisconsin 78, Minnesota 70, Iowa 73, Nebraska 80, Dakota 78.

The general average of oats at time of harvest was four points lower than at last report. The decline this year was mainly in the spring wheat region of the Northwest. State averages are: New York 93, Pennsylvania 96, Ohio 95, Illinois 92, Indiana 95, Minnesota 86, Iowa 73, Dakota 90. Barley has declined slightly, while buckwheat shows small improvement.

Potatoes have fallen off less than two points during the month, and condition is generally high in all sections. Tobacco shows slight improvement, mainly in the cigar leaf States.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

BOSTON needs a good throwing catcher.

DAVE ORR has been reinstated by Brooklyn.

BURDOCK, of the Brooklyns, now bats left-handed.

HORNUNG and Radbourne, of Boston, are for sale.

KROCK seems to be Chicago's only reliable winning pitcher.

SAM WISE, of Boston, has been relegated to substitute duty.

FRIEL is considered the best sprinter in the Central League.

THE Bostons lost but two games out of eighteen successive ones played.

EWING, of New York, has so far this season caught more games than Bennett, of the Detroits.

THROUGH sacrifice hitting Toronto wins many games, and through lack of it Syracuse loses many.

BOSTON can boast of being the only city to support a professional team since 1870 without a break.

MORRILL'S twenty put-outs at first base is the best League and Association record for 1888 in a nine-inning game.

MAROON is a color no baseball player likes. Some of the greatest failures were scored by teams who wore the maroon.

IN the fourth and fifth innings of a recent game at New York Buffinton pitched seven balls upon which he retired six men.

IN sliding to second, third-baseman Kirby, of the Lima (Ohio) Club, sustained an injury to his leg which will cripple him for life.

PFEFFER, of Chicago, has had more chances and accepted more this season than any other second baseman in the business.

PRESIDENT VON DER AHE, of St. Louis, claims that he has had an offer of $25,000 for the release of King, Robinson and Captain Comiskey.

ANSON reluctantly admits that if the pennant is lost to Chicago, as now seems extremely probable, it will be through the loss of Clarkson and Kelly.

PITTSBURG'S new find, Beckley, hit safe in every one of eighteen consecutive games played up to a recent date, and failed once in the last twenty-two games.

BOBBY MATTHEWS was knocked out of the box by a country club the other day. Galvin is now the only one of the old-timers still in the ring and holding his own.

SAMUEL HAINBROOK, a prominent merchant of Kinkaid, Kan., essayed to umpire a game of ball recently, and was struck on the temple by a pitched ball and killed.

BOSTON has played 22 different players this season; Chicago, 18; Detroit, 22; Indianapolis, 17; New York, 20; Philadelphia, 20; Pittsburg, 19; Washington, 19; total, 147.

PITTSBURG invested $14,000 in new players this season, including $7,000 for the release of Dunlap, $2,500 for Maul, $4,000 for the release of Beckley and Staley, and $1000 for Sunday.

THE steamer upon which the Spalding combination is to sail from San Francisco to Australia will be fitted up with a net cage so that cricket and baseball can be practised on deck whenever the weather will permit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

Name of Club.	Won.	Lost.
New York	69	40
Chicago	65	47
Detroit	59	50
Boston	58	51
Philadelphia	54	54
Pittsburg	53	56
Indianapolis	43	71
Washington	40	70

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

Name of Club.	Won.	Lost.
St. Louis	73	34
Athletic	69	38
Brooklyn	68	45
Cincinnati	62	45
Cleveland	44	63
Baltimore	45	67
Louisville	39	71
Kansas City	35	72

THE New York city tax rate for the present year is fixed at 2.22, the total amount to be raised being $33,300,000.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beef, City Dressed	6¼@	9¾
Calves, common to prime	5 @	8
Sheep	6 @	8½
Lambs	8 @	11
Hogs—Live	6 40 @	6 60
Dressed	8¾@	9¾
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 90 @	5 10
Patents	5 35 @	5 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	99½@	98¾
Rye—State	56 @	58
Barley—State	82 @	85
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	52 @	54½
Oats—No. 1 White	— @	44
Mixed Western	26 @	33
Hay—Choice Timothy	80 @	85
Straw—Long Rye	70 @	75
Lard—City Steam	8 85 @	9 80
Butter—State Creamery	23½@	24
Dairy	19 @	21
West. Im. Creamery	16 @	18
Factory	13 @	14
Cheese—State Factory	8¾@	9
Skims	6¾@	6¾
Western	7¾@	8
Eggs—State and Penn	19½@	20
BUFFALO.		
Steers—Western	3 25 @	4 00
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 00 @	4 35
Lambs—Fair to Good	4 50 @	5 60
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	6 15 @	6 25
Flour—Family	4 85 @	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	— @	1 00
Corn—No. 2, Yellow	51½@	51
Oats—No. 2, White	23 @	33½
Barley—State	88 @	91
BOSTON.		
Beef—Good to choice	9¼@	10
Hogs—Live	5¾@	6
Northern Dressed	6¾@	7
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's	5 50 @	6 00
Corn—Steamer Yellow	60 @	61
Oats—No. 2 White	45 @	46
Rye—State	60 @	65
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET		
Beef—Dressed weight	7 @	8¾
Sheep—Live weight	4 @	5
Lambs	5¾@	6
Hogs—Northern	— @	7¾
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. family	4 25 @	4 50
Wheat—No. 2, Red	1 01 @	1 01¾
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	54½@	55
Oats—Ungraded White	33 @	33½
Rye—No. 2	— @	51
Butter—Creamery Extra	20 @	23
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	9 @	9¾

The above is a portrait of the famous novelist, the late Rev. E. P. Roe, which is to appear as the frontispiece to the special "E. P. Roe Number" (October) of *Lippincott's Magazine*.

This number will contain a story by Mr. Roe, "Queen of Spades," and an autobiographical sketch entitled "A Native Author called Roe." The title is a quotation from Matthew Arnold, who, in one of his articles on American civilization, had written this sentence: "The Western States are at this moment being nourished and formed, we hear, on the novels of a native author called Roe."

Roe insists that Arnold was ridiculously unjust to the Western States, "where the works of Scott and Dickens are more liberally purchased and generally read than in his own land of 'distinction,'" and where tons of pirated works are sold annually, "a thousand to one of 'the author called Roe.'"

"The simple truth in the case is that, in spite of this immense and cheap competition, my novels have made their way and are being read among multitudes of others. No one buys or reads a book under compulsion, and if any one thinks that the poorer the book the better the chance of its being read by the American people, let him try the experiment. When a critic condemns my books, I accept that as his judgment; when another critic and scores of men and women, the peers of the first in cultivation and intelligence, commend the books, I do not charge them with gratuitous lying. My one aim has become to do my work conscientiously and leave the final verdict to time and the public. I wish no other estimate than a correct one; and when the public indicates that they have had enough of Roe I shall neither whine nor write."

The whole article is written in the same tone of honest and manly self-publication without any self-assertion, and on the other hand without any Uriah-Heap-like "umbleness" and self-deprecation. It gives a valuable insight into an exceptionally charming and generous character, and will warm many hearts toward the dead novelist.

The autobiography has a curious and touching history. It was promised nearly two or three years ago; but the natural modesty of the man restrained him from beginning it, and it was only about three weeks before his death, at a meeting of the New York Authors' Club, whom this kindly gentleman had invited to his cheery home, that he informed the editor of *Lippincott's* that he was at work on the autobiography.

Two weeks later the manuscript arrived in the magazine office. On the morning of July 20 the managers of *Lippincott's* received a letter from Mr. Roe. They little thought that the hand which had penned it was at that very moment lying still in death, that at that very moment the electric wires were flashing the sad news all over the country.

LATER NEWS.

THE Republicans of Massachusetts assembled in State Convention at Boston, and nominated a complete ticket, headed by Oliver Ames, for Governor.

THE New York Democratic State Convention held at Buffalo renominated Governor Hill by acclamation, paying Lieutenant Governor Jones a similar compliment, and renominating Judge John Clinton Gray for Judge of the Court of Appeals, which he now holds by appointment.

THE State Convention of Massachusetts Prohibitionists was held at Worcester and a full State ticket was placed in the field, led by William H. Earle for Governor.

THE millinery store and dwelling house of Miss Irene McGaffney, at Weirs, N. H., was burned. Miss McGaffney, aged eighty years, who was alone in the house, was smothered to death.

NINE persons were drowned by the recent flood at Augusta, Ga.

A FIRE at Harper, Iowa, destroyed the entire business portion of the town.

THE Greenbackers held their National Convention in Cincinnati and decided not to nominate a ticket.

THE Democrats of Colorado assembled in State Convention at Denver and nominated Hon. T. M. Patterson for Governor by acclamation. J. A. Porter was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor.

THE Navy Department has ordered that all shipbuilding tools and supplies for the New York Navy Yard now under contract, shall be delivered within thirty days, so that there may be as little delay as possible in the construction of the armored battle ship Maine.

The statement that a famine in Egypt is feared because of the failure of the crops is officially declared to be untrue. The Nile is rising slowly, and the crops will be equal to those of 1884.

FIVE young people out of a party of six enjoying a sail in a small sloop on the Hudson, near Hastings, N. Y., were drowned by the sinking of the boat, the accident apparently being due to the fact that the planking of the boat, which was sixteen years old, gave way and let in the water.

JOHN SURCHFIELD, of Dover, N. H., went home drunk and out of pure wantonness strangled his twenty-six-year-old wife to death.

JIM SHACKELFORD, a farmer near Pulaski, Tenn., whipped to death his daughter, aged twelve, because she did not fetch a bucket of water quick enough to please him.

JOHN EDWARDS, the leading lawyer of Nodaway county, Mo., has committed suicide at his home by shooting himself.

Two colored laborers at Gilbert's Quarry, Va., were crushed to death by falling rocks.

THE Grand Army of the Republic chose Major William Warner Commander-in-Chief, and then the encampment at Columbus, Ohio, adjourned.

SENATOR COCKRELL has been appointed on the Conference Committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill vice Senator Beck, excused on account of illness.

UNITED STATES TREASURER HYATT'S statement shows $733,565,746 in gold, silver and bank notes in the Treasury, and $354,186,643 in gold, silver and currency certificates outstanding.

THE first bill passed by Congress to prohibit the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States has been signed by the President, the ten days having expired.

THE Mayon, an old volcano in the Phillipine Islands, has been in a violent state of eruption and over a hundred persons were destroyed by lava and ashes.

ONE hundred and fifty lives were lost by the floods in the Gifu district of Japan.

MAJOR BARTLELOT, of the British army, who organized a powerful expedition in Egypt and started for the heart of Africa to rescue Henry M. Stanley, was murdered on the Congo River by disaffected native members of the party, and the quest for the lost explorer has been abandoned.

THE Italian steamer Sud America was sunk in collison at Port Luz, Canary Islands, and forty lives were lost.

CANNIBALS IN CANADA.

Starving Indians Down to the Level of Hungry Beasts.

Late advices from the Northwest received at Ottawa, report great suffering and many deaths from starvation among the Indians of the Canadian Northwest territories. From the Peace River district several cases of cannibalism are reported, where, to save their own lives, heads of families have eaten their children.

Last season Parliament voted the sum of $354,000 for supplies for the destitute Indians of the Northwest, but from what has been learned it appears that dishonest agents who were entrusted with its distribution had appropriated the greater portion of the grant.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE late storm caused an estimated loss of $4,000,000 in Louisiana.

THE Archduchess Valerie, of Austria, becomes a victim of epilepsy.

SIX hundred thousand Frenchmen own shares in the Panama Canal.

THE production of the 3,000,000 acres o cotton in Texas is 1,500,000 bales.

THE Congo basin in Africa contains vast quantities of easily-reduced iron ore.

THE pig iron production of the United States is now 118,000 tons per week.

THE total production of sugar in the Empire of China is placed at 250,000 tons.

THE Czar and Czarina have started upon a two months' tour of southern Russia.

THE fresh fruit crop of California this season has an estimated value of $10,000,000.

THE largest crop of cranberries this country has ever produced will be gathered this fall.

AN attempt is to be made to introduce the breed of Shetland ponies into the Hebrides of Scotland.

DURING the last five years 425 lives have been lost at sea among the English herring fishermen.

IT is expected that the wheat crop in India will reach 260,000,000 bushels of sixty-two pounds each.

THIS year's seal catch on St. George and St. Paul Islands, in the Behring Sea, amounts to 100,000 skins.

THE vanilla bean grows wild in Mexico, and fresh from the forest sells at ten or twelve dollars per 1000.

COTTON planters of Louisiana complain that the crops have been seriously damaged by worms and rain.

OVER one thousand children are reported to have died from measles in Santiago, Chili, in less than two months.

IT has been finally determined that the shortage of the absconding Treasurer Tate, of Kentucky, is $157,000.

MARGARET FENNISAL died recently at Carlisle, Penn. She was fifty-five years old and only thirty inches in height.

RETURNS for 1888 show that British live stock has decreased 4.8 per cent. compared to 1887, and 7.8 compared with 1886.

WE consume 62,000,000 barrels of our annual 75,000,000 barrel production of flour. At Minneapolis 30,000 barrels are made per day.

MISS ISABEL